PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,722—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA	7568	R. H. Gordon	22nd Nov.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-20 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobel	4351	11th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	3rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Murzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 20th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4, 59	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	M. Oswald	24th Nov. 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	H. Tepe	8th Dec. 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	J. Ahrens	22nd Dec. 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th November, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

FRESH STOCK OF
ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.
Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
BOMBAY.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES
NOW ARRIVING.

ENGLISH STILTON'S Prize Dairy.
ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS,	MALTA GRAPES,
FRENCH PLUMS,	BRAZIL NUTS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

C. M. PHESANIA,
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

and

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH,

Grand production of the enormously successful Musical Comedy,

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

PRICES :

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Ladies or Gentlemen for the POST of ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for this Institution. Applicants must be able to teach up to the standard required for the Matriculation examination. The appointment will be temporary and of about ten months' duration, salary according to qualifications, but not under Rs. 100 per month with free Board and Lodging, including lighting and General Attendance. Only Europeans need apply. A Married Man preferred.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials and giving references, should be addressed to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 6th of December, 1902.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society,
Bank Street, Bombay.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Manager is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY to the Railway of calcium carbide from the 1st January to 31st December, 1903, at the rate of 10 tons (more or less) monthly according to a specification obtainable on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore. First delivery of 10 tons to be made by 7th January, 1903, and other deliveries by the same date in each month.

2. The rate to be quoted will be for delivery, free of all charges, at the port of Karachi, Bombay, or Calcutta.

3. Tenders to be submitted to the Manager's office not later than 1330 hours on MONDAY, 15th December, 1902, at which hour, date and place they will be opened. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order.

J. W. A. MAGNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, 17th November, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that LAXMIBAI, widow of NARAYAN PUNT, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted TO SELL all that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2480, and New No. 2957, Old Survey No. 76 and New No. 4795, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7417 (1) Street Nos. 186 and 188, admeasuring about 74 6-9 square yards and bound'd on the East by the Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy Keeka, and on the South by the property of Tyab Aoba.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay, the 24th of November, 1902.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 40-1721 AND 41-1721 OF 1902.

WITHOBA TOOKARAM, Assignee of KHETA MANJI, CUSTOOR MEGHRAJ, SAGON ASLA, HARICHAND KEVAL and GAINA KEVAL trading as KHETA MANJI & COMPANY .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

1 GOVIND TOOKARAM ANTI, 2 FATOOBHAI JANOOBHAI BHUGWAN, 3 BISMILABAI and 4 MARIAMBAI, widows of REHMONBHAI HOOSEINBHAI, and 5 MARIAMBAI, widow heir and legal representative of REHMONBHAI ABDOOLABHAI, all lately trading together in partnership under the name of REHMONBHAI HOOSEINBHAI & COMPANY at Crawford Market, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of immoveable property, dated the 14th day of November 1902 the Sheriff has been directed at the instance of Vithoba Tookaram aforesaid to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the 5th Defendant Mariambai, widow heir and legal representative of Rehmonbhai Abdoolabhai, in the following property subject to a mortgage claim of Rs. 3,000 in favour of Ganpat Vithoji Varwandkar and his wife Tulsibai.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or Fazindari ground whereof Jamshai Ardeshir Sett is the Fazindar situate at Nowroji hill, at Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward B, No. 3737, Street No. 15—18, and bounded on the East by the first Nowroji Hill Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Mangal, widow of Dewoo Ramji, and on the South by the house of Mahomed Ladha Khutoo.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on a movemable property (other than claim involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 13th day of December, 1902, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated, this 18th day of November, 1902.

W. WILKINS,
Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Nagpada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 250 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board.

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned TEAK SAPLINGS stored in Beypore Depot.

Description of Class of Saplings.	Felled in 1901 Lot No.	Felled in 1901 No. of Saplings of Class.	Felled in 1901 Lot No.	Felled in 1901 No. of Saplings of each Class.	Average length.	Diameter at butt end.
Superior Small	1	572	9	572	30'	7"
1st Class	2	939	10	749	27'	6"
2nd Class	3	1,277	11	1 536	25'	5"
3rd Class	4	2,038	12	3,558	20'	4"
4th Class	5	7,443	13	4,424	15'	3"
5th Class	6	9 112	14	1,810	12'	2½"
7th Class	7	3,312	15	1,293	..	...
8th Class	8	149	...	...	...	...

Tenders to reach the Undersigned at Nilambur on or before the 1st December, 1902. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 40 in whole currency notes. The purchasers may tender for each lot and must tender for all the Saplings in any each lot. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. TIREMAN,
District Forest Officer,
South Malabar.

District Forest Office, South Malabar, Nilambur, 29th October, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1902, for CONSTRUCTING SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS for the Anatomical Rooms in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital. The value of the work will be about Rs. 9,400.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

J. K. WILLIAMS, C. E.,
for Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 PM, (Guaranteed) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL during the 15 months, commencing from 1st January, 1903, and for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1903 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities, and description of stores and stationery required, and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form, or Rs. 8 for the set of four.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one of more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (kerosine oil, B, C, and D,) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender,

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November 1902.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, will be CLOSED TO-DAY, owing to some Religious Ceremonies.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no more Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period, to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

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Reserve Fund	„	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

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„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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THE TIME THE TIME
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LARGE BONA-FIDE REDUCTIONS
COMMENCING 1ST NOVEMBER
AT
PUNJABI MOHAMMUDDIN AND FAZOOLKARIM,
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The above is on view.

SALE OF 11 CASES WHITE MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursondas Callianjee—

117 M. S. M. 572-4—3 cases white mulls.
122 M, S. M. 1125-35—8 cases white mulls.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, easy-chairs, sideboard, what not, book and hat stands, cupboards, almirah, chest of drawers, dressing and washband tables new Brussels carpets, iron safe, sliding door glass cupboard.

On account of the concerned—
3 cases all wool trousering cricket flannel.
1 case chamois leather.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office tilgram.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Miodie Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of J. B. NEUBERG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a Mr. Gilbert's Bungalow, Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome engravings table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, ice box, China bath tubs, cane matting of the whole bungalow, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc., the property of Major P. H. ROGERS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 20 BALES AND 12700 YARDS OF PIECEGOODS.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Goolabroy Kedarmull and on account and at the risk of Messrs Isaac Wright and Co.—

4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 31, 34, 459, 595, 606, 615, 633, 634, 671, 686, 706, 716, 727.

20 bales piecegoods whole pieces and Fents.
12700 yards piecegoods whole pieces and Fents.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PIRKHAN LANE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1902, at 3-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following properties :—

1. The materials of the property, Street Nos. 21 (1) 22 Pirkhan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy's furniture, garden, &c., will be sold on THURSDAY, the 27th instant instead of Monday the 24th instant.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab 14-2, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 black water gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, perfectly ridden and driven by a lady.
1 handsome strong built landau in very good order.
1 C. B. chestnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second land strong built newly varnished dog cart.
1 chestnut Arab galloway, 13-2, 4 years, goes well in saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 baba pony.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the executors of the late Bai Jainabai, consisting of gold watch chain, necklace, bangles, earrings, pearl bangles, mohanmalas, gold rings, buttons, nose ring, silver coins, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy French clocks, time-pieces, gold, silver and metal watches.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

15 Fancy French clocks and time-pieces,
7 gold watches.
8 silver watches.
38 metal watches.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, set of aluminium cooking utensils, valuable library, incandescent gas lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. CANLY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m., on the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing room suit, drawing room cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, single and double door bevelled mirror glass almyras, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, handsome table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, washband and dressing tables, &c., &c., the property of Major G. S. THOMSON, I. M. S., 21st Bombay Infantry.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 999 years :—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
A	6475·00	12	263·34	32	3335·00	44	316·44
		17	273·00	34	654·95	45	309·67
2	548·35	18	359·44	35	608·00	46	296·68
3	563·00	19	489·25	36	553·84	47	357·28
4	597·35	20	1,176·73	37	532·72	48	440·54
5	571·00	22	326·56	38	599·91	56	543·97
6	553·00	23	965·46	39	853·85	57	392·97
7	708·21	26	400·00	40	477·87	58	412·04
8	572·49	27	400·00	41	359·63	59	430·74
9	703·38	28	400·00	42	349·51		
10	740·83	29	400·00	43	284·22		

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 4th December next, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1902.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£22 7/8	= — 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/4	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/8	= — 1/8

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 11/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 5/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	49 1/8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·11 1/2	= do
Berlin	20·44 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= plus 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3/8 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 5/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £75,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 28·10 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 19·00 do. Bombay.
" 2·90 do. Madras.

Rs. 10·00 at 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 6 per cent. Average rate 16·01.

Total amount sold during week 50,60,000.
Amount to be alloted next week 00,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills in Bombay, Rs. 10 000 at 1s. 4-116d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 Nov.-Dec. Tone firm.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £63.
Yellow Metal 5 3-4d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 4s. 3-4d.

Wheat.—Red Karachi 28 1-4. Nov.-Dec. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 30. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone firmer.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone firmer.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone firmer.
Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.
Finest.—Australian Beef Tallow 33-6.
Finest.—Australian Mutton Tallow 37-6.
Tone steady.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Sursts quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·46 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 27,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·32	4·31	4·30	4·29
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 0
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·29	4·30	4·30	
plus 0	plus 1	plus 1	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·30	4·29		
plus 1	plus 0		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	59,000 bales.
Do. last year	60,00 "
Exports to Great Britain	13 000 "
" " Continent	17,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·40 plus 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·17 plus 2
Do. do. March	8·05 plus 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 11-16
Futures month of Feb.	7·93 plus 4
Do. May	8·02 plus 3
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 19th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	4,02 bales.
Wheat	9,397 cwts.
Linseed	1,033 "
Rapeseed	249 "
Gingellyseed	18,438 "
Poppyseed	261 "
Groundnuts	174 "
Castorseed	983 "
Rice	3,116 "
Myrabolams	2,988 "
Cottonseed	12,736 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20,

EXCHANGE—Tone firm,

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s 4 7-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		119
Shanghai	30 " "		164
Japan	30 " "		152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97	7
1st Settlement	Rs. 97	6
2nd do	Rs. 97	8 to 6

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.
Ready	8	2
Forward April-May	7	15

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	to	5 6
" " forward				
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14	to	6 0
Do, Gujarat Forward April May	6	5		

Poppyseed.—Tone strong.

Ready	8	0	to	7 15
Forward April-May steady.	7	7		

Castorseed—Tone quiet,

Ready	24	12		
Forward April.-May.	25	4		

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jany-Feby	36	0		
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.				
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	12	to	39 0
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	0	to	39 4
25 " "	38	0	to	38 4
50 " "	37	0	to	37 4
Black Kutnee	33	0	to	33 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	3,000
Total imports	22,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·35	4·33	4·33	4 32
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July July. Aug.
4·33	4·32	4·33	4·32 4·32

COTTON.—The market was quiet but steady during the morning, but at the close there is an easier feeling, as buyers refused to respond to any rise in prices, and a small business is reported in ready cotton at a decline of about Ri. 1 from yesterday's rates. In forward contracts business is limited.

Bengals, F.-G. H.-G.	Rs.	154 1-2	January
Broach good M. G.	"	190 1-2	March
Khandeish F.G. M.G.	"	163	January

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 19th November 1902 :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 12th November 1902		40,46,000
Do. Government Silver on do.	do.	1,23,08,000
	Total	1,63,54,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	Rs. 15,83,000	
Do. do. Government	7,77,000	23,60,000
		1,87,14,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	30 38,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous		
[redacted] the Reserve		20,00,000
New coin paid to the Indore Darbar		5,00,000
		55,38,000
Balance on evening of the 19th November 1902		1,31,78,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	25,93,000
Silver held on account of the Government	1,05,85,000
	1,31,78,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay :—

	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	11,40,000
Bullion belonging to Government	38,74,000
	50,14,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—November 9, at Jamalpur, E I Railway, the wife of A S Bailey, of a son.
BRASHER—November 11, at Egerton Hall, Dharamsala, the wife of A H Brasher, I C S, of a daughter.
GODFREY—November 17, at 17, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the wife of George O Godfrey, of a daughter.
SMITH—November 8, at Chandernagore, the wife of Angelo R Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DALGAIRNS—November 16, George Clifford, Surveyor, Govenmet Sanitery Engineer's Department, Madras, and son of the late Robert Dalgairns, in his 37th year.
YOUDEN—November 12, at Lahore, of acute dysentry, William John Youden, C B, V C, Major-General, late 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Officiating Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. (Deeply regretted by his broter officers and friends).

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Messrs. SHAPURJI and Co. have provided me with supplies of all kinds for the last three years. The prompt and business-like manner in which they have despatched my "Bazar" to my camps has enabled me to live like a fighting cock, free from all the petty worries of obtaining provisions in the District, in which I have been working. On the eve of my departure or furlough I give them this certificate with great pleasure and confidently recommend them to any one wanting supplies of any sort, kind, or description.

A. G. HUDSON,
Acting Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Rev. Survey.
February 1st, 1895.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 3-13m., 3-28s. Low water, 9-40m., 9-9s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas' Co.
B. V. A. March Out.

CRICKET.

Oxford University Authentics vs. Hindus.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Terrier and Putiala entered the Docks and the steamers Zuari and Courland left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Romney entered the Dock and the steamers Bombay, Methly Hall and Ernest Simons left yesterday.

THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN AT THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday afternoon, the Maharaja of Cochin visited the Bombay High Court, and sat for some time on the bench in the court of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty, and the Sessions Court, where Mr. Justice Crowe presided.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Ratni, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, was, on Wednesday morning, walking along Dongree Street, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a dog-cart belonging to Pitamber Sewjee. The girl sustained a fracture of the left leg and was conveyed to the Motlibai Hospital, where she has been detained.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Left Right ... Hume
Overture	Masaniello ... Auger
Cornet Solo	Eine Nacht in der Schweitz ... Hume
Selection	The Geisha ... Sidney Jones
Valse	Sweet Briar ... Lowthian
Galop	Danse de Cosaques ... Michiels

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THEFT BY A RAMOSHI.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Badlu Kampta Thakur, Police Ramoshi No. 863 with stealing a box containing cash, currency notes, and ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 291 from the shop of Manekial Baldeodas, milkman, in Shaik Memon Street, and also with stealing a shawl valued at Rs. 1-8, belonging to one Govind Narayan, a servant in the neighbouring shop of Ramji Bhagva, and Company, jewellers. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive 20 stripes on the first charge and to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment on the second.

A DESERTER FROM HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Gunner James Crawford of the 68th Company Royal Garrison Artillery, with being a stow-away on board the s.s. Fort Albert and deserting His Majesty's Army on the 6th instant, at Mauritius. Accused pleaded guilty to both the charges. Captain Jolly of the s.s. Fort Albert did not wish to press the first charge and the Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment for that charge. As to the other charge an order was made to hand over the accused to the military authorities to be tried for desertion.

CONVERSAZIONE AT MAZAGON.—In St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon, a conversazione was held last evening to meet the Revd. Father Page and the Revd. Father Biscoe, who are respectively the Emperior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist at Oxford, and the Provincial Superior in India. The room and grounds were tastfully decorated and about three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Selections of music were played by St. Peter's school girls, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen. The illuminations were good, Kitson, Washington, Ratnager and Chinese lanterns being used. The Venble Revd. Mr. Scott, Archdeacon of Bombay, welcomed the two reverend gentlemen in a few words to which they made suitable replies.

THIEVING SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdulkadur Dadamiya, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector F. Flanagan, with stealing gold buttons and a pair of sleeve links of the value of Rs. 55, the property of his master Dinshaw Framjee. Two other Mahomedans named Hassan Combo and Sulleman Ismail were charged in connection with the theft, the former with receiving and disposing of a portion of the stolen property and the third with receiving stolen property. The evidence showed that some time during the last month the first accused stole the buttons from his master's house and disappeared. Subsequently complainant received certain information in consequence of which he made a report to the police and accused No. 1 was arrested and four of the buttons were traced to the possession of a Mawari, with whom they had been pledged by him in company of the second accused. The remaining buttons which were alleged to have been given by the first accused to the third, could not be found. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to two months, and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The third accused, who was an old offender, having a record of seven previous convictions against him, was sentenced to receive thirty stripes in jail.

A GHARRIWALA'S FARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Hari Narayanh, hack victoria driver No. 545, with criminal misappropriation in respect of a sovereign belonging to one D. C. Gomes, a fresh arrival from Goa. It appeared that complainant Gomes arrived in Bombay at about 3 a. m. on the 18th instant. On landing at the Prince's Dock he engaged the conveyance of the accused for eight annas to drive him to Dabul. When the complainant reached his destination at Dabul he handed a sovereign to the accused asking him to change it and get the balance back to him. Accused drove away with the coin and did not return. Fortunately complainant had taken down the number of the victoria. He informed the police who arrested the accused next day and recovered the sovereign from him. The defence was that when the sovereign was handed to him, accused took it to be a half-rupee coin, put it into his pocket and drove away. Next morning when he took out the money from his pocket he found the sovereign with three other half-rupee coins he had received from other passengers. He did not know which of the passengers had given it to him. He was to have handed the sovereign to the police but he caught cold and slept at home during the day when he was arrested. Superintendent Mr. MacDermott said that accused denied all knowledge of the sovereign when he was first placed before him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE ordinary adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Moolji B. Barbhaya presiding.

BENCH OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

The Corporation considered a report of the Committee appointed by them on the desirability of appointing in Bombay a special Magistrate or a Bench of honorary Magistrates for the trial of Municipal cases. The Committee in that report stated :—

"After careful consideration of the subject the Committee have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable for the Corporation to endeavour to obtain any alteration of existing arrangements for the trial of Municipal cases. A Bench of Magistrates would, in the Committee's opinion, be quite unsuited to the circumstances of the City. Neither is a special Magistrate desirable. A Magistrate dealing only with Municipal cases would most probably become apt to deal with them in a stereotyped manner, and would perhaps not command as much public confidence as the present Presidency Magistrates do. Further, the Committee would beg to invite attention to certain correspondence and to state that, in their opinion it is most inadvisable, by unnecessarily raising any question about the appointment of a special Magistrate or a Bench, to give an opportunity to Government to renew the endeavour they made once before to put upon the Corporation a portion of the cost of Magisterial charges."

To the above report Dr. Sukhia has appended the following minute of dissent :—I hold a different view. But I am assured by other members that my view will not be in the interest of the ratepayers and the public. I, therefore, do not hesitate to set aside for this time my view of the subject matter for the good of the people. This much I wish must stand on the record.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in moving the adoption of the report said it was an unanimous report arrived at after a careful discussion and re-discussion. He did not think that those who were acquainted with the practical difficulties in the matter would arrive at any other conclusion than that it was not desirable to have a Special Magistrate, or the larger question of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates. Some people seemed to imagine that in a city like Bombay and other large cities in India, it was desirable to condense all magisterial work connected with the Municipality in one person, so that it might be done expeditiously. It was a matter of history that some of the patriots of Calcutta, who were like some of the members on that board were bursting forth with proposals for the amelioration of municipal administration, thought that they should give a trial to such Special Magistrates, and after having given a trial for a short time, they found out that it was a case of King Stork for King Log, and that it was not in the interest of the people to continue the experiment. The appointment of such an officer would rest with the Government, and if he did not try the Municipal cases as the Municipal authorities would wish a representation might be made to Government and the life of a Special Magistrate would be very short lived. He (Mr. Mehta) had had some experience of Municipal cases, and he could testify to the fact that Presidency Magistrates performed Municipal work in a far more judicial and independent manner than one could imagine. The interests of the Municipality were safer in the hands of trained Magistrates than a Special Magistrate who would have to devote himself to one class of work only. With regard to the Bench of Honorary Magistrates he might say that they had watched the experiments of that class of magistrates not only in India, but also in England, and those of them who were reading the "Pillory" column of the "Truth" would know that these experiments had not proved successful. And the reasons were obvious. Even if they selected people who possessed some amount of judicial training, it was impossible for them to approach these cases without some bias in the matter. They were sometimes Justices of the Peace and many of these Justices were representatives of the Corporation which was again represented by the ratepayers. Now supposing a case before the Bench of Honorary Magistrates came from a gentleman who had voted for these magistrates it would be very difficult for them to work in a throughly impartial manner. He had been recently reading in the columns of a native paper about the vagaries of an Honorary Magistrate, and the paper expressing the hope that there had been an appeal provided against the decision of the Magistrate. The committee were, under these circumstances, of opinion that it was not desirable for the Corporation to have a special Municipal Magistrate or a Bench of Honorary Magistrates.

The report was unanimously adopted.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING WORK.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit had given notice of the following motion :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit separate totals of expenses incurred per year on the entire printing, binding lithographic and other press work, executed for all the various departments of the Municipality during the last five years, specifying separately for each department the nature of the work done and the amount of the money spent thereon." He said it appeared to him that in view of the very heavy expenses which the Municipality incurred from year to year, it would be possible for the Corporation to consider the advisability of establishing a municipal press. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!") He had communicated with several printing presses and experts on the subject, but the opinion he had received was hardly of an encouraging character. Until, therefore, he was in possession of more expert advice, he would like to have the permission of the Corporation to be allowed to withdraw the proposition. ("Hear, hear.")

The proposition was then allowed to be withdrawn.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

In accordence with a notice of motion Mr. K. N. Wadia moved :—"That Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain Counsel's opinion on the following points :—(a) Can any Committee, appointed by the Corporation, prevent, by a majority of votes, the dissenting minute or minutes of one or more of its members from being printed and published with its report and circulated to Councillors ? (b) Can the Corporation consider the report of the Committee without due publication of such dissenting minute or minutes among all the Councillors ? (c) Can the Corporation, after the submission of the report of their Committee to them with the dissenting minute or minutes thereon, prevent the said minute or minutes or any portion of the report from being published in the regular proceedings of the Corporation ? (d) What are the ways and means of the Councillor or Councillors who make dissenting minute or minutes to obtain redress for getting their views recorded in the proceedings of the Committee and the Corporation for future reference ?" He said the questions stated by him in his notice of motion had been very frequently raised at the meetings and if they once for all settled them by obtaining the opinion of a counsel, the business of the President would be much facilitated.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that if they were to take the opinion of counsel on every conundrum that entered the minds of the seventy-two members there would be an endless waste of Municipal moneys. He did not see any difficulty in any of those questions and it would be futile to obtain counsel's opinion on them.

After some discussion the proposition was put to the vote and lost by a very large majority.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed :—"That with reference to Section 57 (3) of the Municipal Act, the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation cordially approve of the increase of the salary of Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner, from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month, with effect from the date of his completing 3 years' service as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, as they consider that such increase is eminently deserved." He said he was sure the proposition, which he had laid before the Corporation, would be received with the most cordial approbation by every member present (hear, hear.) As the proposition stated the increase was eminently deserved. It was not an occasion for making a long speech, but he hoped they would pardon him if he said a few words as to what had induced him to bring forward the proposition. Mr. Harvey came to them with the high reputation for exceptional abilities for high administrative power and for sound financial grasp of the subjects he had to deal with. He thought every member would agree with him in saying that that reputation had been more than justified by the way in which he had discharged the onerous duties of the Municipal Commissioner during the past three years. Mr. Harvey's ability was, as Mr. Mehta had said, of an exceptional character. It was a solid sort of ability and there was nothing ostentatious about it. He did his work in such a manner and the grasp of his work was such as to draw forth their administration. There was but one opinion as to his financial ability and he would not say anything further than this that were it not for the financial aptitude and financial ability to deal with large figures, this Corporation would never have ventured to take the step as they did, in regard to the purchase of the Tramways. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Mehta) always took the same view which Mr. Harvey did in the matter, that was to say he was always anxious that such a step should be taken by the Corporation. But he (the speaker) confessed he would not have proposed such a step were it not for the fact that he felt sure that their interests were safe in Mr. Harvey's hands. Their obligation to Mr. Harvey in regard to the Tramways question was very great. Then again the way in which Mr. Harvey conducted municipal business, his straight forward and firm dealing with every thing that came before them, and his promptitude could not but secure their highest praise. But above all they could not but recognise the loyal devotion with which he guarded interests of the Municipality, despite his being an officer of Government. Taking into consideration the invaluable services he had rendered to the Corporation they could not do better than keep Mr. Harvey with them. (Applause.) He (Mr. Mehta) did not say that this increase of salary would be an inducement for him to remain with them, but it would be a satisfaction to them that they had recognised the invaluable services he had rendered to them. (Applause.)

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition. He said he endorsed all the remarks that had fallen from the mover of the proposition. Mr. Harvey had closely watched the interests of the Corporation and the success he had attained with regard to the purchase of the Tramways entirely justified the proposition. (Hear hear.)

Mr. James Macdonald said every member with whom he had come in contact, spoke of Mr. Harvey in the highest terms of praise. His services were equally appreciated by those members whom the (the Commissioner) had occasion to snub. He did not think this was a matter of money in the very least. He dared say it might be pleasant to Mr Harvey to have a small addition to his pay, but it ought to be a satisfaction to him that the members of the Corporation so well appreciated his services and desired that he should remain with them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Wacha said he only wished that it would be their fortune to see Mr. Harvey one day the Finance Minister for India. (Applause.)

The proposition was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

The Commissioner in thanking the Corporation said he felt very much the kindly feeling which the Corporation had shown towards him. He knew that his views were not always the same as those of the members of the Corporation, yet he was very glad to think that this was an expression of the Corporation's opinion that his work with them had been so successful. (Hear hear).

MUNICIPAL LEGAL ADVISERS.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanjee the following resolution was adopted :—"That the Corporation are of opinion that wherever the Municipal Solicitors happen to be the legal advisers of parties contending against the Bombay Municipality, the Commissioner should take legal advice from some other firm of Solicitors on behalf of the Municipality."

COCAINE EATING IN BOMBAY.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajii, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed :—"That with the view to adopt measures for checking the evil effects of the vice of cocaine-eating in Bombay the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer a report (1) on the extent of the prevalence of the vice in the city, (2) on its evil effects on public health of the city, and (3) on the measures which he would recommend for the suppression of the evil." He said the members were perhaps aware of the introduction into Bombay from Bengal, a fashionable vice known by the name of cocaionism. It was taken in the shape of powder by people. It was sold in Bombay at several places and specially at pan shops. The vice led to mental and moral degeneration.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1902.

IN DEFENCE OF THE CAVALRY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND of the Guides, who has just completed a period of service with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, contributes a noteworthy article to the new number of the "Monthly Review" on "the Horsemen of the Future." He asserts as his first proposition that though infantry, on its own merits and irrespective of its leaders, has maintained its level standing, cavalry has been greatly dependent for the worth at which it is held on the capacity of its leaders. Whenever a great cavalry leader has arisen, the cavalry arm has at once assumed a commanding position; without that leader it sinks temporarily into a more or less obscure position. And then we get the key-note of his warning to those who would lay unholy hands on the horse-soldier. "The future is built out of the past, and it is therefore advisable, before rushing into reform, to weigh carefully the lessons of past generations and, blending these with recent experiences, to make only such changes as both history and modern developments clearly show to be necessary." The tendency in cavalry reform, Colonel Younghusband thinks, with many other brilliant soldiers, is perhaps to take too restricted a view of the case and to allow judgment to be too weightily braced by recent events to the exclusion of the balancing effects of past history and future probabilities. It is thus, he holds, that the tendency is, immediately on the conclusion of a war, to base all reform on the lessons of that war. After the Franco-German war, as he reminds us, we had for thirty years a severe attack of German mania and great cavalry screens, and the manœuvring of great bodies of cavalry for shock tactics became the order of the day. Infantry men looked on with quiet amusement, and basing their views on Plevna foretold that our next great war would be a war of spade and sap, and that horsemen were a relic of a bye-gone age. They were right and they were wrong. The war against the Boers was a war of spade and sap, but it was also a war of horsemen, not used in masses but in small bodies. Lance and sword went by the board and their place was taken by the long rifle of the Infantry. It is the very completeness and suddenness of this reversal, writes Colonel Younghusband, which should place us on our guard against jumping too hastily to conclusions without examining the past and looking carefully to the future.

This warning has been sounded over and over again by other distinguished officers, and numerous writers in military periodicals, both here and at home, have bidden the military reformer stay his hand. The war in South Africa was an exceptional war. It was not against trained troops but against farmers and sportsmen who had learned only how to take cover, shoot, and ride away. If we are to argue that Boer tactics are preferable to all that military history teaches us, we must admit that a professional soldier, carefully trained to the use of his weapons and mounted on a trained charger, is inferior to a rustic or a Johannesburg shopkeeper or lawyer mounted on a casual pony. We are glad Colonel Younghusband has come to the assistance of his colleagues, for he puts every point more lucidly than the generality of them, and lends weight to the arguments we have employed on more than one occasion to induce the authorities to restrain their hands and leave the cavalry alone until they have had time to ponder a second and even a third time over the so-called lessons of the war. The lessons of the late war will help us very little in the next, and, as Colonel Younghusband says, had there been a cavalry brigade at Belmont and Graspan instead of one weak regiment, worn and tired with excessive work, they might have trotted serenely round out of range and dropped on to the enemy's line of retreat or mopped up his horses from the rear if he held on. The Boers' earlier preponderance made itself felt, and instead of our cavalry being able to force the superiority of cavalry training and tactics on the enemy, the Boers forced their tactics and armament on us. That is Colonel Younghusband's way of looking at the matter, and he is persuaded that had the war begun in a different manner, it is scarcely open to doubt that the positions would have been reversed. Had a lightly equipped, well-mounted brigade of lancers fallen on the Boers, as they were driven out of the Belmont and Graspan positions and killed five or six hundred of them with the cold steel, the Boers would never again have faced even the distant glitter of a lance, and as likely as not would have tried to procure swords or lances for their own use.

Colonel Younghusband would not have either sword or lance abolished, and he shows how dispensing with them in South Africa had a deleterious effect upon our troops. Noticing the absence of the lance, the Boers galloped us out of convoys and even galloped into and captured bodies of troops. Neither Britons nor Boers had sword or lance to use when these opportunities for their employment presented themselves. "Let us not, therefore," urges the writer, "hastily condemn weapons which further examination and experience show might have been used with deadly effect under more auspicious circumstances and the want of which laid our convoys and troops open to those charging tactics which the Boers would never have dared to employ in the face of a single squadron of properly armed Cavalry." Writers in the journal of the United Service Institution of India, like the Colonel, do not wish to disparage the Mounted Infantry. He has seen more active service with them and the Yeomanry than with the cavalry to which he belongs. But he is not sanguine that the irregular will be worth so much on the battlefields of Europe or Asia as he proved himself in South Africa. He does not approve of turning mounted infantry into cavalry or cavalry into mounted infantry. The former he would convey rapidly from place to place in carts or even on camels or mules, for the horse is too valuable to be used as a mere conveyance, and moreover it cripples the infantry battalions to take from them men for mounted duties. What then is the remedy? To lighten the cavalry soldier and his equipment. Instead of having the recruits over a certain height and above a certain weight, they should be not over a certain height or above a given weight. Even thus, and giving the cavalryman only a light saddle, his rifle, lance or sword and bandolier, he can barely be mounted under fourteen stone. His kit Colonel Younghusband would have carried on pack-mules as in this country. He would further have every man taught the care of his horse, for, without this, failure is inevitable, his experience teaching him that though the Remount Department had its faults, few would care to deny that the immense loss of horse-flesh in South Africa was partly due to bad horse-management—not wilfully bad management, but the result of ignorance, the general average of losses being enormously raised by the large percentage of men in the improvised corps being entirely unaccustomed to horses.

PETROL IN INDIA.

MOTOR car dealers have been beset with many difficulties since they first made the attempt to introduce the automobile into this country, and the latest and probably the most pressing problem which confronts them arises out of the much vexed question of the conveyance of petrol. In England the action of the railway companies has sent up the price of the commodity, which certainly should not be more than ten-pence a gallon, to four shillings. This, of course, is practically prohibitive, and there is nothing surprising in the indignant outburst which has been heard recently from consumers of the oil. In India the position is even more difficult. At the present time there is not a sufficient stock in India to allow importers of automobiles to deal freely with the petrol car, and this is a pity, for it is apparently a motor which is admirably adapted for use in this country. The secret of this shortage is alleged to be the arbitrary action of the Government of India in dealing with petrol. The liquid is treated as a high explosive. It must be stocked in the Government godowns, and dealers may not remove it without a special police permit. These restrictions have raised the price of the article to Rs. 2-8 per gallon. In America, gasoline, as the fuel is there styled, costs about fourteen cents a gallon, and it is carted from house to house for use by matrons who cook by means of oil stoves, in just the same way as milk is taken round in England. This very fact would seem to show that petrol is by no means such a dangerous article to deal with as we are led to believe in India. As has already been mentioned supplies of petrol are very short in this country, and from the point of view of the dealer in motor cars the position is a serious one, for prospective purchasers of motor cars are not likely to speculate in the petrol type, however great may be its other advantages, whilst such absurd restrictions are placed upon the sale and conveyance of the fuel. There is another aspect of the case, moreover. Taught to believe that petrol is a highly dangerous article of commerce, the native of India will quickly be led to develop a prejudice against it, out of which it will be very difficult to educate him in the future, and Government is thus laying up a perpetual trouble for those who wish to trade in this oil. Bulk oil may be bought in India for ten annas a gallon; in America its price is 9 cents. There is an absurd disparity then in the matter of prices between ordinary kerosine and the lighter oil. We understand that the Standard Oil Company intend to enter into an arrangement by which the price of petrol will be considerably more approachable, and this will lessen the working expenses of the petrol car in this country. But affairs will by no means assume a satisfactory complexion until some of the restrictions regarding the conveyance of the oil in India are removed.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A CONSIDERABLE decline was noticeable last week in the mortality of the City of Bombay, the number of deaths amounting to only 686 as compared with considerably over 700 in the previous week. The mean death-rate per thousand per annum for the period stands at 45·96 as compared with over 48, and it is a lower figure than has been registered for some time past. The contributing causes to this satisfactory state of affairs appear to be the freedom of the city from febrile diseases, a decline in diseases of the digestive system, and a general elevation in the tone of the health of the city. Notwithstanding these satisfactory signs, however, there are certain directions in which the same improvement is not manifest. For instance, plague deaths still stand at over a hundred. The deaths during last week amounted to 135, and there are signs that the usual cold weather epidemic is gathering force. However, plague is by nomeans so virulent this year as was the case last year at this season. During the corresponding week in last year there were 189 deaths, so that the decline as compared with that figure amounts to over 50. Mandvi still proves itself to be the worst plague centre of the city, although last week it was closely rivalled in respect of that unenviable distinction by Dongri, Umarkhadi, Bhuleshvar, and the Market. Deaths from respiratory diseases continue high, although it is pleasing to note that last week their number fell below the average for the same period in the past five years, 123 deaths having occurred against a mean of 128. As compared with last year, however, the number of deaths is still excessive. The satisfactory decrease in tubercular diseases continues to be upheld. Last week there was a total of 58 deaths, as compared with a mortality a year ago amounting to 94 and an average for the corresponding period in the past five years of 111. Fevers, as has been already stated, contributed but little to the general mortality of the city as compared with the number of deaths that is usual from these causes. The total mortality from all classes of febrile diseases amounted to only 50, as against 119 in the same period last year and an average mortality for the corresponding period in the past five years of 94. There is the evidence of a rather serious epidemic of measles in the record of 30 deaths included in this week's statistics. On the other hand, the number of deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery was only 52, a comparatively low figure. Dongri, Mandvi, Tarwadi, and the Market recorded the highest death-rates during the week. There were nine deaths amongst Europeans, the rate of the mortality among the community being 38·13 per thousand per annum.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

PRACTICALLY no rain fell in any part of the Presidency during the week ended on Tuesday last. The feature of this week's crop reports is the mention of the locust invasion which comes from every district of Sind and from many other districts further south in the Presidency. In Sind generally harvesting and threshing of the kharif crops is still proceeding, and in some places, notably Karachi, Larkhana, and Thar and Parkar the sowing of the rabi crop is making good progress. In the Karachi taluka the standing crops have been injured by the locust invasion, and the rice crop has also suffered injury owing to the depredations of rats. In Sukkar where the locusts have also appeared, no damage has been done, and in Larkhana they have not committed serious ravages. The same remark fortunately applies to Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, but in Thar and Parkar they have done considerable damage to the young wheat crop. Except in the Upper Sind Frontier the water supply seems to be quite sufficient. Food grain prices are on the decline in Gujarat where agriculturists are very busy. Most of the crops are in good condition, although in Ahmedabad the young wheat crop is being damaged by caterpillars in some places, and in Surat the locusts have attacked the jowari crop in two or three talukas, and other standing crops in the Pardi taluka. In most places the harvesting of bajri, kodra, tur, bavto, and rice is completed, though jowari is still being gathered in Ahmedabad. In the Konkan the harvesting of the late crops is well in hand, and agriculturists in Thana record that the pest of locusts which has been threatening the district has nearly disappeared. They have, however, done some damage in Ratnagiri and Khandesh; and in Nasik and other parts of the Deccan their depredations have been more or less serious. Throughout the Deccan the standing crops are in good condition with the exception of bajri in Nasik which is suffering from want of moisture in parts of the Kalvan taluka. In the Southern Mahratta country similar conditions prevail. The water supply is sufficient for the present in Sholapur, but in Satara it is deficient. Other parts of the Presidency also report more no less favourable conditions.

AMID the chorus of praise of Sir Antony MacDonnell raised by the Home newspapers, the "Pioneer" notices a statement to the effect that Westminster officials are charmed with their new colleague's urbanity of manner.

LADY CURZON'S Boudoir in the Viceregal Camp at Delhi will be entirely fitted up with work from Hyderabad. All draperies, silks, laces, and furniture have been specially manufactured for the purpose and are now ready for despatch.

AT a public meeting on Tuesday, at Bangalore the President propounded a scheme to check the plague epidemic, involving the compulsory evacuation and disinfection of houses in the infected areas. He asked for the cooperation of the people in the scheme, which he said had the approval of the Government of India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 4th October amounted to Rs. 2,299, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 144. Total earnings from 1st July to 4th October were Rs. 38,340, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,272.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 4th October amounted to Rs. 8,876, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,954. Total earnings from 1st July to 4th October were Rs. 1,20,212, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 14,538.

THE reports of plague having broken out amongst coolies employed in connection with the Delhi Coronation Camp have been much exaggerated. Up to the present only one case has been reported, and as prompt steps have been taken to strengthen the staff responsible for the sanitation of the Camp, there should be no difficulty in preventing the disease from spreading.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 18th was 686 giving a death-rate of 45·96 per annum per thousand as against 50·32 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 50 died from fevers; 134, plague; 6, small-pox, 30, measles; 0 cholera; 4 leprosy; 58, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 123, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 34, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 340; Hindu low caste, 81; Mussalman, 144; Parsee 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 0; European, 9; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 686 as against 751 the corresponding period of last year, and 709 the average over the past five years.

THE death of Mr. H. C. Hill, Inspector General of Forests, writes a contemporary, is a serious loss to the Department of which he was the head, for he had the ripe experience of thirty years' service in various parts of India, and his knowledge of Burma, the Province which yields the largest Forest revenue to the Government, was unrivalled. It was owing to his efforts that the valuable teak tracts of Upper Burma were properly exploited, his attention being mainly directed to this work from 1887 to 1893: while in 1898 and again last year he was intimately concerned with the negotiations between the Government and the Bombay-Burma [illegible] Company, which mainly deals with forest [illegible] Burma as a whole. The financial results of the [illegible] he successfully advocated were most advantageous to the State while the timber trade has not suffered in any way. Mr. Hill was the first English officer who became Inspector-General, his predecessors having been German experts, as Forestry on scientific lines is comparatively a new study in England. He succeeded Dr. Ribbentrop in November, 1900, and his appointment gave the greatest satisfaction to the Department, as apart from his high professional qualifications he had that personal popularity among officers and subordinate which comes from simplicity of character and straightforward dealings. Mr. Hill was an enthusiastic sportsman and had a good record of big game shooting.

IMAGES PHOTOGRAPHED BY SEARCH-LIGHT.

FERRARA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, AND ARIOSTO.

"The palaces of princes, my spirit enters in,
Sees many a veiled misery and many a gilded sin
And many a form like angels fair,
From whom the spirit shrinks and cries,
Beware! Beware!"

The German dramatist Kotzebue recounts in his "Travels in Italy" that visiting one day the church of St. Mark in Florence his guide showed him the tomb of Pic de La Mirandola. "And who may he be? said I to myself. Fancy my never having heard the name of this prodigy of learning who died at twenty with a repute extending from the Tagus to the Ganges." How many of us with our education would be embarrassed had we to explain certain secondary figures in history without Kotzebue's frankness to admit our ignorance! The ghost of such a one stalks behind us as we walk the long silent streets of Ferrara adding to the spectral aspect of the place. It is that of Lucretia Borgia. What little of life there is in the heart of the town, its pulsations grow feebler as we go further. We feel wandering in a city peopled by the shadows of the past. Grass grows in the streets, and there is solitude around. Yonder prodigious castle with its walls "tenantless save to the crannying wind," with its beautiful tournure embattled turreted and moated is where the former Dukes held their court. It is a Gothic monument of the middle ages. There is little to admire in the architecture in the antique character much. Age does not adorn the exterior of the chateau with its rust and its moss on stone and sculpture or the cloak of ivy hanging down broken balconies so inseparable from the fortress-homes of those grim days. Italian Gothic has no sericusness about it. It smiles despite its years, and this one particularly with its tinge of rose due to red stone of brick, has the freshness of youth. But history lends interest to the halls within.

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Here Lucretia reigned. Seated in the centre of an open dais, covered with damascened silk, while streamers and tassels and feathers flutter in the summer breeze, the great ladies of the court ranged behind. She witnesses a tournament going. Muscular and correct knights all in mail ride in the lists to break a lance. The summer sun streaming through spacious window panes and across rich awnings lights up the gay dresses, the fair faces and the uncovered necks sparkling with gems into a glowing parterre of bright colours. Duke Alphonso d'Este is the fourth husband of Lucretia, the bastard daughter of Pope Alexander VI—"belle nell aspetto nelle fattezze nel portamento." Her name is proof enough of the great liberty not to say the license which reigned in the court: liberty of acts and of words always chevalresque, but none the less dangerous to the severe morality of custom. It is true that whether from hypocrisy or from conversion Lucretia showed herself different to what she was at one time when married to this fourth husband of hers.

And the poet Ariosta, a courtier among courtiers, reads:—

"Lucretia Borgia di cui d'ora in ora
La bella, la virtu, la fama aonesta,
E la fortuna crescera non meno,
Che giovin pianta in morbido terreno."

It is her "honest" fame and "virtue" that he hopes will grow like a young plant in soft soil! The court of Ferrara was known no less for the protection it gave to letters and to arts as for the frequency of crimes committed among the members of the ducal family. Of the cavaliers and dames who graced the court were rhymers like Cardinal Bembo and poets like Hercules Strozzi, the lover of Barbara Torello, of whom Duke Alphonso was enamoured, and for whose sake he had this author of some of the happiest of Latin verses murdered. Afternoon or evening Ariosto reads one of his cantos, transfusing in his voice, now flattering, now vibrating, the feeling and the warmth of his soul. The beginning of almost every canto contains a maxim or a moral advice, and serves as an introduction to the subject taking such a varied, elegant, and harmonious turn for the author's composition that nobody knows to use it better than he. The stanza of eight lines when well contrived is one of the most elegant forms of art. The varying harmony, which solemnly ceases in the last two verses rhyming together and the large harmonious surge set forth in all the metrical texture of the stanza conspire to make it such.

MASTER OF LAUGHTER

Than of tears, Ariosto narrates in this metre the vicissitudes of dames and of knights, awakening in the minds of his hearers a sense of curiosity and of marvel. Then he abruptly breaks of the thread of his narrative to make a fit pause in the song. All eyes are turned towards him as it ceases. Through the tepid and perfumed air they exchange bright endearing words and smiles and applaud the poet. He, with that sovereign art which in choice language can paint and carve, makes warriors and heroines, battles and tourneys, Christians and Saracens, enemies and friends, combats and cavalcades, pavilions of wars and curtains of alcoves, wild woods and enchanted isles, cities, towns, and castles pass in review before their heated fancy, pouring over each the immortal light of poesy. And as in the midst of the ideal there is the historical, so behind descriptive stanzas of places and of adventures, there are at times some in which is reflected not only the life of the Court but the life of the Italian people. And he sees the strangers slide down the Alps into Italy, French, Spaniards, and Germans to contend her dominion by turns. Full of magnanimous disdain he calls Italy the fetid sewer of every vice, lying inebriate a waiting maid to those who served her once.

"O d'agni vizio fetida sentina
"Dormi, Italia imbriaca, e non ti pesa
"Ch' ora di questa gente ora di quella,
"che gia serva ti fu, sei fatta ancella?"

And as Petrarch in his song "Spirto Gentil" advises the tribune to boldly take Rome by her venerable head of hair and shake her to raise her up from her lethargic sleep, so Ariosto imitating the singer of Laura even to his phrases, exhorts Leo X. not to let Italy sink into sleep, and adds:—

"Tu sei pastore, e Dio t' ha quella verga
"Datta a portare, e scetto il fiero nome,
"Perche tu raggi e che le braccia stenda
"Si che dal luphi il gregge suo difenda."

But Leo though a pastor and bearing the proud name whose roar alone would have sufficed to defend his flock from wolves, loved collecting the obelos better by granting indulgence, to build St. Peter's than to liberate his country from foreigners. Like the Italian people even the readers and the hearers of the Furioso did not take the poet too much at his word. With the growth of the religious spirit the warlike had declined. And as the Mandragola of Machiavelli, the calandria of Cardinal Dovizi, and the candelaio of Giordono Bruno are comedies which remain legitimate documents of the corrupt society before which they were represented; so the Furioso, a continuation of the Innamorato—will remain an extensive and immortal document of the decadence of chivalry in the fifteenth century.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE imperfection of the present target shooting as a means for teaching Volunteers to use their rifles in the field has been brought out very strikingly by a competition recently organised in connection with the Simla Volunteers. The targets were heads and shoulders. The distances, which were unknown, were between six and eight hundred yards, and the conditions such as would obtain in actual warfare. Firing was by selected groups of riflemen. In one of these groups there were none but marksmen, yet the highest proportion of hits to rounds fired was little over five per cent. In other words ninety-five per cent. of the shots were misses. Colonel Priestley points out, in his report, there must be something radically wrong in a system of training which produces no better results than these, when the men are not themselves under fire, and he suggests that once a Volunteer has learnt the use of his weapon at fixed ranges and fixed targets, he should be exercised on lines similar to those used to obtain efficiency in the pursuit of big game.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

HIS MAJESTY GRATIFIED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Kaiser has expressed himself as highly gratified with his visit, and said that he much appreciated the friendliness displayed by the English people everywhere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The "Englishman's" cablegram states :—The movements of the German Emperor in England are still being followed with intense interest. It is announced that the Kaiser lunches with Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny on Thursday.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SITUATION IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

MARTIAL LAW REPEALED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Martial Law has been repealed in the Orange River Colony. An ordinance similar to that in force in the Transvaal has been substituted.

Permits are retained but will be made as little irksome as possible.

NEW PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Sir Saville Crossley has been appointed Pay Master-General vice the Duke of Marlborough.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The "Ionian" and the "Aurania" sailed from Natal for Bombay on the 15th instant, with the Second Devonshires, the First and Second Dorsets, and detachments of other regiments aboard.

BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS.

SECRET AGREEMENTS.

Replying to a question, put by Mr. Labouchere, as to whether Government had given any pledges or entered into any reciprocal engagements of which the House was uninformed regarding China, Japan, or the Mediterranean, Lord Cranborne said he had no statement to make. Any other reply would be contrary to public interest.

INDIA BILLS.

Tenders are invited for India Bills to the extent of a million sterling receivable on the 26th instant, payable in twelve months, to replace expiring Bills.

THE FRONTIER FIGHTING.

STORMING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

TRIBESMEN SURPRISED.

DEATH OF COLONEL TONNOCHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Gumatti incident recalls two years ago when a British column from Bannu similarly battered the fortifications held by outlaws in the same locality for an entire day.

The two incidents differ however in that whereas Colonel Tonnochy's attack had been pushed home, in the case of that two years ago the attack ended in a retirement in which several lives were lost.

The Columns commanded by Colonels Beresford, Pollock and McRae were this morning less than six miles apart from each other, and the rapidity with which they have penetrated this mountainous and difficult tract and the severity of the punishment they have inflicted upon the enemy by the capture of cattle and prisoners will alike be remembered upon this lawless border.

Jan the principal outlaw is still at large but the operation otherwise has been strikingly the successful interception by Colonel McRae of large numbers of cattle and tribesmen making their way into the fastnesses of the interior showing that tribe was taken completely by surprise.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 20.

Colonel Tonnochy, commanding third Sikhs died suddenly at 1-30 p. m. yesterday, from the effects of the wound received at Gumatti, on the 18th instant.

It appears the immediate cause of Colonel Tonnochy's death was homorrhage of the bowels.

Colonel V. C. Tonnochy, C. B., who has died from the wounds he received in the fighting at Gumatti, was an officer who had seen much active service on the frontier and had a record of much success. He was Commandant of the 3rd Sikhs and in the present expedition he was entrusted with the command of the Gumatti column. He distinguished himself during the active operations against the Mahsud Waziris when he commanded the No. 1 column. Colonel Tonnochy first saw fighting in 1881 when he served against the Mahsud Waziris whom last year he assisted to punish so effectively. He was next in Burma from 1886 to 1889 taking part in the operations of the 3rd Brigade and receiving the medal with two clasps. He fought at Mazai on the North-West Frontier of India in 1892 and in 1895 accompanied the Chitral Relief Expedition being severely wounded in the fighting in the Malakand Pass. He received the medal with clasp for these operations. In the North-West Frontier Campaign of 1897-98 he was Tochi Base Commandant and took part in the operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley during August and September 1897. During the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98 he was present at the actions of Dargai and of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, participated in the operations against the Khani Khel Chamkannies, and in the Bazaar Valley in December 1897. For his services in this expedition he was mentioned in despatches and was given the clasp and the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. His more recent services against the Mahsud Waziris will be still fresh in mind. When in November 1901, it was decided to make the blockade against the Mahsuds an active one, Colonel Tonnochy, as already stated, was given command of No. 1 column which moved out from Datta Khel on November, 23rd. Two days later this force destroyed Dodgul. The next day a reconnaissance was made towards Shaktu, and on November 27th Colonel Tonnochy performed a feat of arms which Major-General Egerton who was in command of the blockade described as the most brilliant episode of the whole operations. Making a dash for Makin Colonel Tonnochy surprised and largely destroyed the place, returning to the bivouac at Bilt Malik Shahi without loss. The affair was undoubtedly risky as had the column been heavily followed up, it would have been in a somewhat serious position. The result, however, observed General Egerton in his despatches, justified Colonel Tonnochy's judgment and enterprise and had a marked effect upon the enemy. For his services during the blockade operations Colonel Tonnochy besides being mentioned in despatches received the decoration of C. B.

THE DISGRACED LANCERS.

STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT.

THE GROUNDS FOR ASSUMING GUILT.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India, and has been telegraphed to us by the Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy from Delhi :—

Since an incorrect account of the 9th Lancers, case has appeared in the press the Government of India have been forced to make the following official statement of the facts with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Secretary of State :—

On the afternoon of April 9th last the 9th Lancers arrived at Sialkot. There was a general carouse and heavy rinking in the barracks that evening, and many of the men were the worse for liquor. At about 9-30 p. m. Atu, a native, who had been engaged to cook for the regiment, was brutally assaulted just outside the barracks of the 9th Lancers by two soldiers, and was found next morning lying on the ground some distance away, with two of his ribs broken, his eyes banged up, his body badly bruised, his clothes stained with blood, and in such an enfeebled condition that he was carried to hospital, and his deposition taken. The police officers visited the scene of the alleged assault, and found the ground still covered with big patches of blood, with foot-prints of both, and with marks of a struggle. The injured man specifically described his assailants as belonging to the 9th Lancers and not to any other regiment, but neither he nor his brother-in-law, who witnessed the assault, could identify the men, as the night was very dark. The evidence of witnesses who heard the altercation accompanying the assault showed that Atu had been attacked for failing to provide the soldiers with native prostitutes. Atu for a while seemed to make progress in hospital, but on April 17th he died, not, as has been alleged, from a ruptured spleen, but from the effects of his injuries prior to his death. No attempt had been made by the regimental authorities to investigate the case, though it had been brought immediately and directly to their notice after his death.

A court of enquiry was ordered by the Commanding Officer, but it consisted only of officers of the regiment. Its proceedings were of a perfunctory description, and it made no effort to discover the guilty persons. These were the only proceedings taken at that time by the regiment. Later on the Lieutenant-General Commanding ordered a second court, composed of independent officers, but when this assembled on May 5th it was too late to assertain the truth. The Commander-in-Chief subsequently deputed the General-Officer commanding the Rawalpindi District to make further enquiries, but these proved abortive.

Meanwhile on June 9th a trooper of the 9th Lancers kicked a native punkha coolie, and the latter died of a ruptured spleen. This case was disposed of in the Civil Court, and the trooper was fined. It remained for the Government of India to deal with the earlier case to enforce a stricter sense of discipline in the regiment, and to mark their sense of the wholly inadequate attempts made by the regiment to bring home the crime to the guilty parties. The Government of India from a careful study of the evidence entertained little or no doubt that the assailants of Atu belonged to the 9th Lancers, and that the responsibility for the failure to bring them to justice rested both with the officers and men. A prompt and thorough investigation at an earlier stage could hardly have failed to elicit the truth, while the confession or surrender of the offenders would at any moment have relieved the regiment from the grave suspicion of harbouring in its ranks the authors of a cruel and senseless crime.

The Military authorities recommended to the Government of India the following disciplinary action:—(1) That all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 9th Lancers on leave in India (other than on medical certificate) should be recalled to duty ; (2) That no leave except on medical certificate should be granted to any officer, non-commissioned officer, or man of the regiment until 1st June, 1903 ; (3) That a sentry should be furnished for every barrack occupied by the regiment in cantonment up to the 1st June, 1903 (but not while at the manœuvres or on the march).

These penalties were subject to the discovery of the guilty person or persons. In unanimously accepting the recommendations the Government of India further ordered the 9th Lancers to be addressed in the following sense :—The 9th Lancers lie under the stigma of concealing a criminal assault leading to the death of a defenceless native committed by a man or men of the regiment.

In the opinion of the Government of India it is considered impossible to pass over the conduct of a regiment which lies under the stigma concealing in its ranks one or more criminals, and such disciplinary action will be taken as will bring home to the men of the 9th Lancers that the Government of India are determined that brutal assault by our soldiers on defenceless natives must be put down with a strong hand. The regiment was at the same time informed that a further proposal by the Military authorities to strike the 9th Lancers off the strength of the troops selected to attend the Delhi Durbar had not been accepted by the Government of India, because of the illustrious record of the regiment, and the desire to spare it a public disgrace. For the publicity that has since ensued the Government, who have throughout been solicitors of the honour of the army, are in no wise responsible. At a more recent date the Commanding Officer of the 9th Lancers has brought to the notice of the Government that the identity of one if not both of the guilty men in the regiment is now reasonably suspected, and in one of the two instances is almost certain, but that the case against them which rests in the main upon admissions made by themselves to their comrades, but since repudiated, is insufficient to obtain a judicial conviction.

The Government of India felt it desirable at the same time to institute enquiries into the steps taken by the civil officers in the preliminary investigation of the case, and as a result of these enquiries, which have been delayed owing to the absence of leave of some of the officers concerned, orders will shortly be passed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 20.

Government coin paid to Treasury for purposes of issue of breach loading smooth bore carbines and buckshot cartridges for night sentries at hill depots and sanitaree.

Colonel Deane is permitted to reside out of India on vacation of the Command of the 13th Bengal Lancers.

Captain Anderson, Quartermaster, Second Gordons, is permitted to retire.

Captain Smith, Second Rajputs, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Seventh Infantry Brigade, vice Major Warren.

The following join the Staff College next January:—Majors Bely, 4th Dragoons ; Austen, R. E. Bridges, 16th Bombay Infantry, Captains Watling, R. E., Stuart, Royal Scots, Nicol, Bedfordshires Lipsett Royal Irish, and Watson Hay and Steel Indian Staff Corps.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO MOUNT ABU.

ADDRESS FROM THE JAINS.

VICEROY'S CAMP, MOUNT ABU, Nov. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Dilwara temples this evening at four o'clock, and was received by Messrs. Veerchund Deepchund, Lalbhai Dulputbhai, Dharamchand Udayachand, Chimanlal Nagindas, Deepchand Manekchand, Motilal Mirabhai, Mansookhbhai Narsinhdas, and others of the Jain community. His Excellency accepted the address which was printed on satin, and placed in a silver casket, presented by Mr. Deepchand Manekchand, and thanked Mr. Jeevanchand Lalubhai for the donation of Rs. 15,000 for the repairs of the temples. His Excellency saw the temples for two hours and made useful suggestions for the preservation and repairs of the temples, and left the temples at 6 o'clock amidst loud cheers.

The text of the address was as under :—We, the president and members of the Jain Association of India, on behalf of ourselves as well as all persons constituting the Jain community in Bombay and elsewhere in India, beg most respectfully to welcome your Lordship to these time-honoured and sacred temples.

Apart from their religious sanctity, in which all persons pursuing the Jain faith hold them, these temples have a deep and abiding interest by reason of their being held in great estimation by all lovers of art but professing other faiths. Many have been the artists from Italy and other parts of the civilized world who have visited these shrines and fanes from time to time and admired the elaborate and tasteful designs and the delicate workmanship which has wrought them. But no visit for other than devotional purposes will be more dearly prized by us or be cherished longer and with greater pleasure and pride in our memory than that of your Lordship, whose keen interest in, and appreciation of, all works of Indian art and Indian architecture, sanctified by time, are so well known, and who has done not a little in his exalted position to restore all archæological edifices and monuments of permanent value in this country.

We need not dwell upon the history of these hallowed structures which you now see before you, or upon the exquisite skill in design and the enormous sums of money expended in their construction. Nothing appertaining to these art treasures, if we may so call them, can be unknown to one possessing your Lordship's ample and critical knowledge of ancient architectural India. If this be, as we believe it is, your second visit, the first one having been of a private nature some years before your Lordship assumed the reins of government, it is an indication at once of a desire on your part to renew an old acquaintance fraught with pleasant associations and once more appreciate the intrinsic worth of the temples themselves. We are painfully sensible of the neglect from which they have suffered owing to a variety of reasons. Thanks, however, to the growth of new ideas and the revival of religious art and to your Lordship's earnest desire to conserve all that is true and beautiful in Indian architecture, this neglect is being repaired. As an earnest, a donation of Rs. 15,000 has already been made by our esteemed co-religionists, Messrs. Jeevanchand Lalloobhai and Co., the well-known Bombay jewellers, towards the restoration, where necessary, of these temples, as far as practicable, in their original condition. Other help of an equally substantial character will, we are confident, follow freely. Meanwhile, any practical suggestion emanating from so excellent a lover of art as your Lordship will be greatly welcomed.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from expressing our sincere thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon us to-day by visiting these famous and historic shrines. It will be a proud day in the annals of the followers of the Jain faith, which will be remembered for generations to come.

We earnestly pray that your Lordship, whose sympathetic statesmanship has endeared you to the country, may have a long career of still greater usefulness and brilliancy.

Wishing you and your amiable and accomplished consort health and happiness.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT AJMERE.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

AJMERE, NOVEMBER 19.

In distributing the prizes at the Mayo College, Ajmere, this afternoon, his Excellency the Viceroy made the following speech :—Colonel Loch, pupils of the Mayo College, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Two of my predecessors, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin, have distributed prizes at the Mayo College, and a third and earlier Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, opened it. I come here as the fourth in this unbroken line of succession to testify my interest in the College, and to speak to you a few words about the manner in which it has been in my power to demonstrate it. Had the College been in session, and had I presided in this hall when first I visited Ajmere three years ago, my sympathies would have been not less warm than they are now, but I should not have enjoyed the same opportunities of vindicating them, and I should not have been able to state to you so unreservedly what the new, and, I hope, liberal policy of the Government of India towards this and similar institutions is to be. As Viceroy of India I feel an intense responsibility for these Chiefs' Colleges—they were founded upon an English model, which was itself an innovation in this country, and which threw upon the authors either credit for success or the blame for failure, and they were instituted for the sake of the Indian Chiefs and their sons, who are the special interest of the Viceroy, because he manages all relations with them, and is, so far as the need for it arises, their patron, protector, and friend. I felt all the greater responsibility when I recognized that these colleges, in spite of the good results which they have produced and the admirable pupils whom they have turned out, had not won the entire confidence of the Chiefs to the extent that the Government of India have always desired, and had not, therefore, completely fulfilled the conception of their founders. It was to discuss these matters that I held the conference at Calcutta in January last, at which Colonel Loch and Mr. Sherring, among others, were present, and at which we thrashed out pretty well every question, great and small, connected with the future of the Mayo and other Rajkumar colleges. Our views have now been circulated for reference to the various local authorities and to the Chiefs, and it is about them that I desire to say a few words this afternoon.

ARISTOCRACY AND PUBLIC LIFE.

First, let me state the principles upon which I proceed. In my view it is essential to the welfare of a nation that its aristocracy should not be divorced from its public life. Those countries in which the nobility have detached themselves from the current of the national existence, where they have ceased to be actors and become merely spectators, are either in a state of suspended progress or are like a man with his right arm bandaged and in a sling—he is badly handicapped when he finds himself in a tight place. Whether the aristocracy of birth and descent be in principle a sound or an unsound thing, there can be no question of its popularity, its wide range of influence, and its efficacy as an instrument of rule in India. The aristocracy has a stronger position than in almost any European country that I know, for it has behind it the records of ancient lineage and brave deeds, it is respected and even believed by the people, and under the system of adoption that has been sanctioned by the British Government it is practically incapable of extinction. With all these advantages in its favour there ought to be no country where the aristocratic principle should so easily and thoroughly justify itself. But the Chiefs and Nobles in India have to fight against a double danger—on the one side is the servival of the archaic and obsolete idea that rank is a dispensation from work instead of a call to it, and that a Chief need do nothing in the world beyond spend the money drawn from his people and enjoy himself. This old-fashioned idea is dying fast, but there are always a certain number of persons, either fossils or parasites, who are concerned in trying to keep it alive, and so long as it continues to exist the Indian aristocracy cannot put forth the full measure of its great influence and strength. Then there is the second danger, which is, in my judgment, much more alarming. This is the danger that in our desire to train up the rising generation to a wider conception of their duties, we may allow their training to run ahead of their opportunities and are produce in them inclinations or capacities which may unsuited to their surroundings or for which there is afterwards an insufficient field. This is the chief pre-occupation that has been present in my mind in considering the future of the Chief Colleges ever since I have been in India. It is of no use to bring the boys here and then to teach them things which will not be of service to them in afterlife, neither is it of any use to turn out a perfect type of a polo player or a gentleman and then find nothing for him to do. We cannot go on playing polo all our lives, while even a gentleman is better when he is doing something than when he is idle.

COLLEGES NOT TO BE FORCING HOUSES.

These colleges must not be forcing houses which stimulate an artificial growth or produce a precocious bloom, but open-air gardens where the plant can follow healthy and organic development. Hence it is that at the Calcutta Conference, and ever since we have been working out our plans, firstly, to make the training that we give here more practical ; and, secondly, to connect it more directly with the duties and demands of the life, that we want to provide for the young man when he has left the college. With the first of these objects in view we propose to make considerable changes both in the teaching staff and in the curriculum of the Chiefs Colleges ; we mean to have more masters and the highest type of them ; and we propose for all of the colleges what you have here already, viz., a separate course of studies for the pupils distinct from the prescribed courses of the education department which were instituted for other purposes, and are not always suitable. We also hope to arrange for separate systems of examination and inspection. Our idea is that we do not want to turn out from the Chiefs Colleges precisely the same type of educational product that is manufactured by the thousand elsewhere, but that if a boy is to be a ruling Chief, or a Minister or a Magistrate, we want to give him the education that will make him a good ruler or administrator or judge ; if he is to be a Thakor or Zemindar the education that will make him a good landowner ; and if an imperial cadet or an officer of the Imperial Service Troops the education that will make him a good officer and leader of men. Then as regards opportunities, we shall, I hope, as time proceeds, find no lack of opening for the activities of those whom we shall have thus trained. I have deliberately organised the Imperial Cadet Corps upon the basis of the Rajkumar Colleges, and the bulk of the cadetships will be given to their pupils.

GOVERNMENT AND THE COLLEGES.

Thus, there is a direct object in view to which the best boys will always aspire, and which will be the goal of their collegiate ambitions. I hope as time goes on that even further openings may be found for the abilities of boys who pass through these Colleges, and that the Kumar, instead of beginning his education when he enters these walls and finishing it when he leaves them, may regard his college career here as only one stage, though not the least important, in a life of public industry and usefulness. In carrying out the programme of reform which I have sketched, Government are not going to stint their own liberality—we are prepared to spend an additional sum of nearly a lakh a year in improving the system. It is not money which we shall be spending upon ourselves or from which Government will reap a direct return, but it will be money devoted to the cause of the Indian aristocracy, which in my view, is bound up with the British Government in this country, and stands or falls with it ; and it will be money devoted to making better citizens and more valuable public servants of those who are by birth and inheritance the natural pillars of the State. Now, as I said at Calcutta, if Government in thus bestirring itself and loosening its purse strings for the sake of the class for whom this and the other Chiefs Colleges were founded, then I think that the leaders of that class, in other words the Indian Chiefs, must play there part in return. We and not going to force down their throats anything distasteful or repugnant to them. I have already consulted many upon the changes that we propose to introduce, and this college was represented at the Conference by one of the best of its former pupils, who is now a ruling Chief, viz, the Maharao of Kotah. I have further issued a circular letter inviting the opinions of all of the Chiefs as to the manner and degree in which we shall be wise in introducing the projected reforms, and I shall lose no opportunity of inviting their co-operation. To what extent that co-operation is required may be shown by the fact that though the Mayo College can accommodate one hundread boys there are at present only fifty-two on the rolls. Udaipur ought to be one of your chief supporters, but I have heard that there is at present only one boy in the college from that important state. In my recent visit to its just and capable ruler I asked him whether he could not encourage a more friendly attitude in his estate, and he assured me that he would freely and gladly give me his aid. I am sanguine that this will produce good results, and I shall hope to evoke a similar response elsewhere.

COLONEL LOCH'S RETIREMENT.

Colonel Loch in his speech has told us of the satisfactory results of the last examination, which certainly could not have been conducted by anyone possessing greater experience, sympathy or authority than Mr. Waddington and he has further brought to my notice the insufficiency of the water supply in the summer. I will look into this matter, and see if anything can be done to help you, pupils of the college. I have been kept so busy with the various things that I wanted to say upon the present occasion about the future of this and the other Chiefs Colleges that I have had no time to utter any words of sympathy or encouragement to yourselves, and after all I do not think that they are necessary. Boys listen to homilies with great earnestness, but I think that they also forget them with great ease. Anyhow you know for certain that I must feel a keen interest in your welfare from the manner in which I have taken up the question of the future of the colleges and from the other opportunities that I have enjoyed during the past four years of showing a warm and sincere concern. If I could leave India feeling that I had really done something to place these institutions upon a more assured basis to win the confidence of the fathers and to spur the sense of duty of the sons, I should feel that I had not laboured entirely in vain. There is no time for me to speak to you at greater length, but there is one pleasant office which the pressure of time must permit me to ignore—this is the last prize day upon which the pupils of the Mayo College will have been addressed by their present principal, Colonel Loch. Twenty-four years of his life has that officer devoted to the service of this College, and his name will always be inseparably associated with its early history, its steadily growing successes, and its established reputation. He regards the college with all and more than the affection of a parent, and in many a state in India, both in Rajputana and much further afield, are there to be found "Old Boys" as we call them in England, now administering properties or ruling states, who entertain toward him an almost filial affection and esteem. As the present head of the Government which he has so long and faithfully served, and as president of this college I have the greatest pleasure in publicly thanking him for his eminent and distinguished service which the Mayo College, its pupils, its well-wishers, and its friends are never likely to forget.

THE subjoined advertisement from a well-known daily is amusing, if vague. One would need the gift to "see ourselves as others see us" before knowing whether an application would be possible :

Young Lady of Bohemian tastes having own furniture would like to meet another to Share small Flat ; freedom same as own ; no frumps need apply.

The connexion between Bohemian tastes and own furniture is curious, too. Such tastes do not usually conduce to the collection of household goods. Perhaps the young lady herself is trying to throw off the steadiness of the frump and emerge from that condition as a gay and giddy butterfly ?

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

VOLUNTEERS BEAT THE REGULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 20.

The principal match of the meeting, Army versus Volunteers was contested this morning when a large number of spectators was present. At the first distance, 200 yards, the Volunteers led by four points ; at 600 yards the Army caught up and passed their opponents by eight points, at 900 yards the Volunteers settled down almost every shot being commented on, and won the match by 13 points. The Volunteers scored 707 and Army 694. Sergeant-Major Conyers, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers and made the top score of 95 points and won Rs. 50. The match was well won, and the Army men congratulated the Volunteers on their victory. The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield was won by the 17th Bombay Infantry. This regiment made very creditable show at ranges.

The Shikar Stakes, moving tiger, was won by Captain Tester, 17th Bombay Infantry. The following are the scores in some of the matches completed this morning :—

Match 13.—Napier Memorial Challenged Shield 200, 500, and 800 yards ; 17th Bombay Infantry 715 points, Rs. 80 and shield.

7th Bombay Pioneers, 700 ; Rs. 50.
12th Bombay Infantry, 661 ; Rs. 30.
Six teams competed.

Match 5.—Army versus Volunteers 200, 600, and 900 yards.

VOLUNTEERS.

Corporal Clarke B. V. A. 87.
Gunner Williams B. V. A. 83.
Color Sergeant Conyers B. B. C. I. V. 95.
Corporal Gillespie B. B. C. I. V. 90.
Corporal Fernandez B. B. C. I. V. 89.
Gunner Greene B. V. A. 92.
Sergeant Scott B. B. C. I. 85.
Sergeant Ramsay B. B. C. I. 86.

ARMY.

Sergeant W. Scott Royal Scots, 81.
Private Manifold, Shropshires, 83.
Armr Sergeant Goodwin, Oxfords, 93.
Sergeant Osborn, Oxfords, 90.
Color Sergeant Braen, Connaught Rangers, 84.
Lance Sergeant Richards, Royal Irish, 87.
Sergeant J. Scott Royal Scots, 94.
Color Sergeant Alford, Shropshires, 82.

The Volunteers thus won the shields.

Aggregates in unlimited highest scores for matches 17, 18 and 19 :—

Private Ittu Samalkar, 17th Bombay Infantry, 100, Rs. 25.
Hav Ganda Jat, 7th Bombay Pioneers, 98, Rs.20.
Color Havildar Ittu Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry, 90, Rs. 15.
Subedar Ramchandra Mohite, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, 85, Rs. 10.
Aggregates in Matches 20, 21, and 22 unlimited.
Color-Havildar Besansingh, 17th Bombay Infantry, 92, Rs. 25.
Drill Havildar Obram Jachreal, 12th Bombay Infantry, 91, Rs. 28.
Hav. Ramchander Power, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry 89, Rs. 15.
Hav. Genda Gat, 7th Bombay Pioneers, 87, Rs. 10.

Match 30.—Shikar Stakes.

Captain Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, 18 pts, Rs. 30.
Volunteer Irani, P. V. R. C., 10, Rs. 20.
Lance-Sergeant Byrne, Royal Scots, 10, Rs. 10.

Match 22.—Unlimited 1,000 yards.

Hav. Genda Jat, 7th Pioneers, 31st, Rs. 20.
Lance Naik Baboo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry, 30, Rs. 15.
Naik Vishnoo Vitookar, 7th Pioneers, 25, Rs 10.

Consolation Stakes, 200 yards :—

Pte Shaik Shaloo 16th Bombay Infantry 34, Rs. 15.
Pte Jathavantro, 7th Pioneers, 32, Rs. 10.
Pte Sk Ismail, 17th Bombay Infantry, 32, Rs. 10.

Consolation Stakes 300. yards :—

Lance Corpl Wyld, Oxfords, 34 Rs. 20.
Sergeant Croft Oxfords 33, Rs 15.
Petty Officer Richardson, H. M. S. Magdala, 33. Rs. 15.
Sergeant Bridger, Connaught Rangers 32, Rs. 10,

The following are further result of the shooting :—

Match 40.—Revolver Competition.

Lieut. Henderson, 70 points, Rs. 20.
Lieutenant Marshall, 63 points, Rs. 15.
Jamedar Laxman, 17th Bombay Infantry, 60 points Rs. 10.

Match 42.—Diana Plate.

Mrs. Anderson with 34 points won the silver cup.
Mrs Baghawe, 32 points, Rs. 30.

Match 43.—Affinity Stakes.

Miss Scott and Gunner Williams, B. V. A., with 62 points, won the gold bangle.
Mrs. Anderson and Lieutenant Furber, Royal Irish Regiment, 61 points.

Match 44.—Ladies' Nomination.

Lieutenant Henderson and Miss Phillips with 48 points, won the gold bracelet.
Major Williams and Mrs. Delman, 48 points, won the silver clock.

Match 39.— Revolver Competition.

Lieutenant Marshall, 39 points, Rs. 19.
Lieutenant Henderson 39 points, Rs. 19.
Jamedar Luxmon, 17th Bombay Infantry, 35 points, Rs. 11.
Captain Byrne, Connaught Rangers, 34 points, Rs. 8.

Match 17.—Unlimited. 200 Yards.

Havildar Genda Jat, 7th Bombay Pioneers, 34 points, Rs.20.
Private Karaindad, 12th Bombay Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 15.
Havildar Vittoo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 10.

Match 18. Unlimited. 500 yards.

Private Vitto Sarmalkur, 17th Bombay Infantry, 34 points, Rs.20.
Lance Naik Baboo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 15.
Naik Shaik Rajab, 17th Bombay Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 10.

Match 19.—Unlimited. 600 yards.

Private Vitto Sarmalkar, 17th Bombay Infantry 35 points, Rs. 20.
Havildar Genda Jat, 7th Pioneers, 33 points, Rs. 15.
Private Gangaram, 7th Pioneers, 33 points Rs. 10.

Match 20.—Unlimited, 800 yards.

Private Bittoo Sarmalkar, 17th Bombay Infantry, 35 points, Rs. 20.
Co or-Havildar Bittoo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry, 35 points, Rs. 15.
Havildar Ramchandra Pawar, 3rd Light Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 10.

Match 21—Unlimited, 800 yards.

Naik Sakaram Kadam, 17th Bombay Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 20.
Private Gugandram, 7th Pioneers, 32 points. Rs 15.
Co'or-Havildar Bisonsing, 17th Bombay Infantry, 31 points Rs. 10.

During the afternoon a large & fashionable gathering of spectators was present near the camp, where a large tent was pitched for the accomodation of Brigadier-General Ventris, commanding the District, who distributed the prizes. The winners were drawn up in three sides of the square under Major Welman, the Camp Commandant. When General Ventris arrived on the ground, he was received by the council, and was taken to the place appointed for giving away the prizes.

The General in addressing the men said :—I think you are all aware that every year a full report of the Association is published.

Captain Armstrong, D. A. A. G. for Musketry therein read the following report. The British ranks this year were much higher than last year. The Royal Irish Regiment from Kamptee and the Suffolk Regiment from Karachi both competed. The Royal Regiments and the Royal Scots entered very largely which showed a general improvement on the last meeting. The Volunteers showed a falling off. T[illegible]akal and Bezwada.

was due to the Delhi Durbar. However, the B. B. and C. I. and the Bombay Volunteers came forward very sportingly, and swelled the entiries. The presence of the team from H. M. S. Magdala was also a pleasing feature of the meeting. The native competitors were not so numerous as in some former years, but it was due to troops being ordered to Somaliland, and also to several corps having been but recently reached, and consequently were hardly sufficiently trained to compete with those who have had '303 rifle for a longer period. The Association this year received some very substantial assistant from many quarters in the form of additional donations from many private individuals and a large fund particularly from the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Rao of Cutch, the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, and the Chief of Madhol. The Committee also desired to acknowledge the handsome donations from Messrs William Watson, Meakin and other bankers and merchants, namely, Messrs Cutler Palmer, Ralli Brothers, Phipson and Co., Whiteaway, Laidlaw, Rustomjee Boyce, and Phillimore. The Gold and Silversmiths Company of London have also generously assisted the association as new subscribers In consequence the prizes were largely increased over the original programme, and several extra matches were introduced for example, the Bombay Presidency Cup, but owing to a very short notice it is to be regretted that the Western India Cup did not fill, but no doubt at the next meeting it will be more fortunate, and should bring in many teams, as with sufficient entries it would be a valuable trophy for any regimental Mess table. The Camp arrangements were good and the general discipline was quite satisfactory. No complaints have been made, everyone appearing to be comfortable. There has been no sickness in the Camp It was originally intended to introduce a match for the machine gun section, but owing to the withdrawal of the guns for Somaliland, and also to the fact that but few corps had the machine guns in their charges, the idea had to be abandoned. It is hoped to considerably increase the scope of the meeting next year. More range accommodation will be provided, and with the garrisons in the Presidency up to their normal strength it is hoped that competition will be more keen than ever. At the recent meeting of the council certain modifications have been agreed to for the next year which, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

At the end of the report General Ventris remarked that thanks are due to the Honorary Secretary, Captain Armstrong ; Captain Leslie, the Range Superintendent ; Major Welman the Camp Commandant ; and all assistants who helped the meeting to be a success. (Cheers)

The General then proceeded to distribute the prizes.

MR. KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

CONTRADICTIONS BY SIR EVELYN WOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 18th instant, states :—

To-day's "Times," gives prominence to a letter from Sir Evelyn Wood contradicting certain statements made by Mr. Kruger in his book. Sir Evelyn Wood challenges passages he found in the account of the negotiations following the battle of Majuba.

THE KING TO VISIT PORTUGAL.

It is currently reported at Lisbon that King Edward returns the King of Portugal's visit in the spring.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

There has been another change in the weather which is now bitterly cold throughout Europe. All the indications point to a severe winter.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S ILLNESS.

Sir John Woodburn's illness has developed symptoms which are causing much anxiety.

LATER.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is dangerously ill and small hope is entertained of his recovery.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

At to-day's sitting of the Police Commission six witnesses were examined. The most important witness was Mr. James Munro, retired member of the Bengal Civil Service, subsequently Commissioner of the London Police, and now a Missionary. He said that corruption and venality were not the peculiar and distinctive characteristics of the police as apart from all the other classes of natives of India but were to be found also among the middle classes from which the police of ordinary grades were drawn. He strongly advocated an increase of salary, and remarked that Government should set the example by paying the men a fair living wage instead of grinding them by giving starvation wages as they did on the Eastern Bengal Railway, thus driving the men into dishonesty. The police force should be better paid, better treated, and more effectively supervised ; and police officers generally should get their fair share of Rai Bahadurships and decorations for good service.

SIR POWER PALMER.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 20.

Sir Power Palmer left Simla this morning for Umballa where he will inspect the manœuvres forces before proceeding to Bombay. Colonel Decourcy Hamilton, Captain Jones Mortimer and Major Rawlins accompanied him. The last named is proceeding to Somaliland.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

Mr. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General, leaves to-day for England.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 20.

Lieutenant-General Baron Oku of the Imperial Japanese Army, Japan's representative at the Delhi Durbar, accompanied by his staff and Major Scott, 3rd Sikhs, arrived to-day. Brigadier-General Gilchrist, commanding the district, and Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, C. B. Assistant Adjutant-General, received him. A guard of honour was provided by the East Yorks with band and colour, and a salute of 13 guns was fired.

General Oku is staying at the Connemara Hotel.

General Oku, accompanied by Major Jui of the general staff as Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Udaka from the Cavalry School, Japan, visited the Governor to-day. He leaves for Bombay to-night remaining there two days.

Lieutenant Udaka alone speaks English.

FURTHER BREACHES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

There have been further extensive breaches on the East Coast line. The diversions constructed to carry the temporary rails where the bridges were washed away before have been damaged by the recent cyclonic storm, and it is impossible to say when through traffic will be resumed. Over ten thousand coolies are employed on the earthworks. The breaches are so extensive and the rivers so flooded that it is impossible to tranship passengers as was intended. Through passengers consequently are being booked [illegible]akal and Bezwada.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

VENICE IN DECAY.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

FROM JUDEA TO ROME.

PARIS, OCTOBER 31.

If you tell a Venetian that his old town is crumbling he will grow blue in the face. Then he will sputter and gesticulate, and make grimaces such as only a terribly excited foreigner can make; after which he will regard you with a pair of eyes overflowing with commiseration. The Venetian is the most inexorably civic-proud person on the face of the earth. The Chicagoan who swells to a bursting point in speaking of his stockyards and his skyscraper buildings is a mere amateur boaster compared to the son of Venice. For the Venetian there is only one spot worth seeing, one place worth promenading and being seen in, and one haunt for day and night, and that is the pigeon-strewn Piazza which only recently echoed the melancholy sounds of the falling Campanile. Naturally, therefore, the Venetian feels hurt at the suggestion that within a century or so there will be nothing left of his beloved and beautiful city of the sea save rubbishy heaps of Byzantine bricks and broken statuary. He waves you away with the words—after he has calmed down enough to speak them—that Venice was reported to be crumbling in the days when Petrarch made stump speeches on the steps of the Doge's Palace, and that nothing save the Campanile has come down since then. Nevertheless, one is constrained to record the prophecy that if Venice does not soon put its houses in order a good many of them will go the way of the Campanile. The cult of Venice is to give itself an air of antiquity, no matter how modern. Newness, exterior cleanliness of buildings, repairs urgently needed, and paint pots are tabooed. No self-respecting Venetian would ever dream of putting a coat of paint on the outside of his casa or his palazzo; nor would he dream of replacing a broken or strayed brick, a crumbling stairway, or a rotting door.

The word sacrilege is writ large on those places where some hardy, unromantic, modern owner has dared to provide against the natural encroachments of time and weather by making ordinary repairs. There is not a single palace along the entire length of the Grand Canal whose lower storey is not in a state of dire misery, rotten, mouldy, crumbling, and bare to the bone. The marble and plaster of the outer casings has disappeared in the course of ages, and through the great gaps thus left you see the rubble and crumbling brickwork. Yet this is the very thing upon which Venice prides itself and swells its civic chest. "What!" cries the outraged dweller of the fairest spot on earth, "replace those stones? Plaster up those cracks and holes? Never! Why, you will ask us to fill up the Grand Canal next." And so Venice goes on admiring its time-worn palaces, beautiful still in their degeneracy, without lifting a finger to prevent what must be apparent to the merest tyro in the art of construction of buildings. Inside, however, things are different. There the spirit of renovation, repair, polishing, and cleansing is virulent in the extreme. Go into any of the old Venetian palaces which look as if they were about to tumble down, those houses which to the stranger seem fit only for the axe and hammer of the house-breaker, and, if you are fortunate enough to gain admission, you will find the most remarkable change imaginable. There you will see marble floors, painted ceilings, gorgeous tapestries, priceless furniture and rugs on all sides, maintained in the most exacting state of cleanliness and order. If Venice is beautiful on the outside, what then is it inside, with its wealth of art treasures hidden behind swaying walls and rickety roofs!

Somehow or other, the thing reminds one of a man who has his pockets crammed with precious jewels, while his legs are encased in ragged trousers and his boots look as if they had just been picked off a scrap heap. But it will probably be a long time before Venice witnesses the spectacle of its grand old palaces toppling into the adjacent canals. The present occupants are comparatively safe from drowning by this method, while the present generation, the next, and the next will probably live to enjoy the gorgeous place with its sunsets, its gondolas and its glass-work hawkers without endangering their lives. It is too much to ask that the place should stand upon its petrified piles for ever, no matter how solid and firm the foundations may be. Rome crumbled, and Thebes, and Nineveh, and Antioch; yet they were "built for eternity." Tell this to a Venetian and his only answer will be, "They were not Venice," and then you retort by pointing to the shored-up windows of the Doge's Palace, where men are now at work with that semblance of feverish haste which only Italians under the lash can assume. You show him the crumbling tower of San Stefano, which will come down one of these early days from sheer weariness of waiting to be propped up. You go further still by showing him how easy it is to pull apart the iron that bars the windows under the Bridge of Sighs; and you accumulate so much evidence in favour of your contention that you get terribly frightened, and begin to study the time-tables with a view to making a hurried departure for the mainland. In your mind's eye you suddenly see before you crumbling campaniles, falling domes, crashing pillars, tumbling palazzos, with canals and lagoons filled with tapestries, furniture, brass lamps from the churches, Bellinis, Titians, and Correggios, gondolas, gondoliers, glass-blowers, and Venetians, all in an inextricable, tangle, making their way through the disturbed waters to the insecure and some-day-to-be-swept away haven afforded by the Lido. But you recover in a minute or two, and resolve to come back next year; for, after all, Venice is still safe enough to justify the making of plans twelve months hence.

The proceedings of the International Conference on Tuberculosis took the form of a valuable object lesson. The members paid a visit in the morning to the consumption sanatorium at Belzig, in the Mark of Brandenburg, and afterwards journeyed by train to the well-known Beelitz Sanatorium, which is a remarkable experiment in State socialism. They were deeply impressed by the completeness and scientific efficiency of the arrangements at these establishments for combating the disease. The Beelitz Sanatorium was erected at a cost of half a million sterling, contributed by the obligatory workmen's insurance fund to which the employers subscribe half and the employed the same proportion. The Institute is unique in that it consists of two separate sanatoria, one side being for tuberculous patients and the other for chronic non-infectious diseases. In the latter the patients are kept for fourteen weeks, when, if still uncured, they are dismissed. The whole scheme is a genuine experiment in state socialism, the object being to provide the working classes with a free hospital on the most elaborate scientific scale maintained by obligatory insurances. Each patient costs the institute 5s. 6d. a day. There are 600 beds in all. The consumption sanatorium accomodates 300 patients, of whom 200 are men. Everything that science can suggest is included in the equipment. Dr. Hillier (London) said he was so much impressed with the institute and the system there followed that he was determined on his return to London to organize a deputation of British working men who should pay a visit to Beelitz and convince themselves of what Germany had to teach them.

A most unusual and quaint ceremony was held to-day at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. It was all the more remarkable because the ceremony, which began as a religious service, developed into a political demonstration against the Republican Government. The Jewish journalists, M. Gaston Pollonnais, who is an editor on the staff of the "Gaulois," the leading organ of the Royalists, abjured his religion and turned Roman Catholic. It was thought that some unpleasant scenes might arise if the hour of the ceremony became known, and M. Pollonnais therefore arrived early at the church. In small groups of twos and threes the invited persons put in an appearance. There were about a hundred altogether, among them being M. Francois Coppee, the poet; M. Jules Lemaitre, M. Judet, editor of the "Petit Journal"; General Boisdeffre, General Gonse (notorious during the Dreyfus trial), the Marquis de Dion (founder of the Automobile Club), M. Arthur Meyer (editor of the "Gaulois") and a number of anti-Republican and Nationalist deputies. M. Pollonnais was placed standing with his back to a large armchair and in front of an enormous lighted candle. On his right stood General Recambier, his godfather, and on the left the Comtesse de Bears, his godmother. A prayer-book was placed in M. Pollonnais' hand, and a priest approached him and rubbed salt to his lips, saying in Latin: "Gaston Joseph, receive the salt of wisdom." This accomplished, the priest raised his hand and said: "In the name of the Father be thou exorcised." The priest, the generals, and the godparents now grasped the lighted candle together. The Nicene Creed and the Lord's Prayer were then recited, and the following questions and answers were given:—"Gaston Joseph do you renounce Satan?" "I do," answered Pollonnais. "Do you renounce the devil and all the pomps?" "I do." "Do renounce the Jewish perfidy and all the Hebrew superstitions?" "I do." The officiating clergy then slapped M. Pollonnais on the face, saying:—"Go in peace. May the Lord keep you." A sermon was then preached, in which the preacher praised the convert, and then proceeded to make a violent discourse against the heads of the Government. He referred to the Dreyfus affair, which, he said, was directed against the army; and, turning towards M. Pollonnais, he said:—"You have seen your country humiliated and all the national interests sacrificed to those of the Jewish race. That is what has induced you to become a Christian." The guests then shook hands and retired.

A characteristic sequel to this interesting ceremony occurred later in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies. The Marquis de Dion was annoyed at an article in the "Petite Republique" by M. Gerault-Richard in connection with M. Pollonnais' conversion in which the Marquis was referred to. When, therefore, the Marquis saw the Socialistic deputy he went up to him in a threatening manner and said: "Let me advise you, sir, for the future not to concern yourself with my person, otherwise the next time you do so I shall be compelled to slap your face." "Why don't you do so at once?" asked Gerault-Richard. "Because you would refuse to fight me," retorted the Marquis. "Try it and see." De Dion then raised his glove and, deliberately threw it across Gerault-Richard's face. The latter immediately kicked de Dion on the shins, and they were then separated by their friends. "I will not fight him," shouted Gerault-Richard "he is beneath me!"

Not for many years has the Riviera been so full of well-known and prominent visitors at this time of year as it is now. At Cannes, Nice Beaulieu, and Monte Carlo the hotels are filling, the large villas have taken down their shutters, and the general aspect is rather that of January than of October. At Monte Carlo the tables are already doing a brisk business, and the sensational plunging of Baron de Wietinghof has afforded an interesting topic of conversation. This gentleman, who hails from Berlin, and who plays a reckless game in defiance of all systems and accepted gambling axioms, has succeeded in "breaking the bank" twice in three days. Another curiosity of the moment is the ultra eccentric multi-millionaire Count Yturbie, who has taken a villa at Nice, but who spends most of his time at Monaco. This gentleman possesses a fixed belief that if a ray of sunshine were to fall upon him he would die. This fancy has become with him a fearful and terrifying anxiety. He is never seen by the light of day, his appartments are more carefully shuttered and curtained than a photographer's dark room.

The proposition to turn the old Municipal Casino of Nice into a big gambling establishment is meeting with opposition on all sides, and in spite of their money and influence the directors of the new scheme will find it a much more difficult matter than they expected to create of Nice a second Monte Carlo or Spa. In the first batch of business brought before the General Council for the Alpes Maritimes was a strongly backed and powerfully worded motion to prevent gambling games (including baccarat) from being played in any public place, casino, or theatre in Nice or in the department. In the final clause the prefect was recommended to exercise keen control over the so-called private "clubs," which are mostly common gaming-houses, forbidden by the law, and as such requiring the vigilant attention of the public prosecutor. The prefect, in reply, undertook to keep a close watch on the doings of the so-called "clubs" and "cercles des etrangers," while the mayor signified his intention of applying the most rigorous measures to carry out the laws regarding public gambling-houses.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEWS.

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 19.

Telegrams to the Australian papers state that Lord Rosebery in his speech at Edinburgh said that Lord Milner being a man of strong will and abilities he doubted whether the visit to South Africa of another statesman similarly constituted would conduce to harmony.

NEW BRITISH CRUISERS.

AN ENGINEER'S RESERVE.

There is a decided activity going on in naval circles, and orders for four cruisers have caused joy on the Tyneside.

A new naval reserve of mercantile marine shore engineers is to be formed for use in war.

Engineers are to be trained for three months in the Imperial dockyards and nine months at sea, and paid 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a day when training and also retaining a fee of £15 yearly.

THE STAMBULOFF MURDER,

MINISTER IMPLICATED.

Bulgaria is having a sensation over proofs of the complicity of the present Minister of the Interior in Stamboloff's murder.

Documents show clearly that he found the funds and also directed the plots from Russia.

CRICKET IN NEW ZEALAND.

LORD HAWKE NOT GOING OUT.

Lord Hawke is not going with the team to New Zealand owing to his mother's illness.

THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

Germany spends £200,000 at the St. Louis Exhibition.

Prince Henry is going to visit it.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AT THE CAPE.

PROHIBITION OF BARMAIDS.

A local option ordinance has been introduced in the Cape Assembly providing for exclusive control by trusts in the public interest.

Barmaids are to be prohibited.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The American Congress elections give the Republicans 196 seats and the Democrats 176.

The Democrats carried Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas and Colorado.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

General Koropathine says that the revolutionary and socialistic propaganda in Russia is remarkable for its boldness and its widespread character.

Noblemen are serving in the army for political agitation purposes and the situation is grave.

With regard to Mr. Wadia and his benevolent legacy, the "Temps" says that a Frenchman is to be appointed on the committee which will manage the Fonds Universel de Charite. Of the Frenchman to be selected our contemporary says that an ancestor was decorated by Napoleon and another by Louis-Philippe, and for the last two centuries his family has rendered service to Government and has from time to time received marks of its favour.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain H. Harrison, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, and Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, has been granted furlough for six months in extension of the furlough for twelve months already notified.

Captain H. G. Carnegy, Indian Staff Corps, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Resident of the Second Class and Resident at Baroda, is appointed to be First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Captain H. P. E. Parker, 29th Baluch Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Arthur C. Payne acts temporarily as Coroner of Bombay during the absence of Mr. P. Byrne on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. H. Page, I. C. S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year in continuation of the privilege leave for one month and six days.

Mr. J. D. Maitland Kirwan is posted to the Nasik District, and placed under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Mr. E. Johnson, Senior Pilot, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Commander Aves, R. I. M., on privilege leave.

The Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, becomes Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon.

The services of the Rev. H. A. C. Herbert, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from 15th November.

Miss A. M. Forbes becomes Inspectress of Girls' School in Sind.

Miss M. Ashworth is appointed Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Northern Division and the City of Bombay.

Mr. G. A. Anderson is appointed a member of the Bombay Improvement Trust, vice Major C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., I. M. S., resigned.

Mr. R. E. Eathovee, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Major M. A. T. Collie, M. B. (Aberdeen), C. M., I. M. S., on return to duty becomes substantive pro tem. Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, M. B., I. M. S., on relief, takes up his appointment of Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas, Lunatic Asylum, Navpada.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Mistri, I. M. S., on relief, takes up his appointment of Civil Surgeon, Broach.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill are posted as follows:—

Mr. A. F. Thorpe is appointed to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison is appointed to the Southern Division.

Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, retired from service with effect from 24th March.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The hired transport Sicilia, Captain C. H. S Tocque, R. N. R., (belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company) arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon from Southampton, having left that port on the 29th October, and called at Port Said on the 8th November and Aden on the 16th. She has brought 50 officers, 10 ladies, 14 children, 1,023 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 women, and 66 children. During the voyage concerts, sports, dances and other amusements were provided for troops. The troops will be landed to-day. The following are the names of the officers:—

Maj and Mrs Morrice, 1st R Warwick	Major and Mrs Hallaraw and 2 children
Maj and Mrs Glover, 2nd S Stafford	Bt Lieut Col and Mrs Bird wood and child, I S Corps
Capt Lyon Campbell, 2nd Bedford Regt	Maj and Mrs Tripp, 1st Lpool
2nd Lieut Leith, 2nd Gordon Highlanders	Lieut and Qr Mr Vernon, R W Fusiliers
2nd Lieut Crockett, 2nd Gordon Highlanders	Rev H P Edge, Chaplain C of E
2nd Lieut Phillips, 1st Durham L I	Revd J P Hawkins, Chaplain R C
Lieut Walh, 2nd Connaught Rangers	Capt and Mrs Drake and child, R F A
Lieut Brooke, 2nd Counaught Rangers	Major Cockburn, R G A
Lieut Crawley-Bowey, 1st Rl Sussex	Major Mills, R A M C
Capt Travers, 2nd W Riding Regiment	2nd Lieut Tate, R G A
Capt Pollock-Morris, 2nd Rl Highlanders	2nd Lieut Boyce, North Staff Regt
Lieut Macdonald, 2nd K O S Borderers	Lieut Curling, K R R C
2nd Lieut Clark, 2nd R Scots Fus	Capt J Melbank, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut Lord Dundas, 2nd A and S Highlander	Capt Cave, 10th Hussars
Capt Armstrang, 1st York and Lancaster	Capt Wilson, 10th Hussar
2nd Lieut Miller, 1st York and Lancaster	Lieut Milford, 10th Hussars
Lieut Taylor, S Wales Borderers	2nd Lieut Fell, 1st Dorsets
2nd Lieut Chatterton, R I Rifles	Lieut Auketell Jones, 6th D Guards
Lieut Potter, 10th Hussars	Lieut Lewin, R F A
Wife of Lieut Pellinger, 10th Hussars	2nd Lieut Christie, R F A
Lieut Col and Mrs Inan and 2 children, R A M C	2nd Lieut de Cetto, R G A
Capt and Mrs Hodgson, R A M C	Major Holland Pryor, 12th B Lancers
	Nursing Sister McGowan, I N Service
	Capt Macandaw, 5th B Cavalry
	Lieut Col Board, R E
	Capt Macpherson, 2nd Gurkhas
	Major Chesney, 18th B Lancers
	Lieut Holland, I S Corps
	Capt Fraser, 19th B Lancers
	Nursing Sister Hughes, I N Service

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut, which port she left on the 16th November, and called at Cannanore en route. She brought details consisting of 19 officers, 1 lady and two children, 1 warrant officer, 351 men rank and file, 14 women and 20 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

2nd Durham Light Infantry.

Major G M Davison	Lieut H T Whitly
Capt and Mrs N T Biddalph and 2 children	Lieut J H Wood
Capt R O Saville	2nd Lieut E V Hare
Capt E B Halls	2nd Lieut G F Hudson Kinahan
Capt D A W Mander	2nd Lieut H Taylor
Capt and Adj W T Ainsworth, D S O	2nd Lieut W H Godsal
Lieut A E Irvine	2nd Lieut Hon R T St John
Lieut D L Brereton	Lieut and Qr Mr T F Long
Lieut F G Mungham	Capt E A Lang

Capt Wilkes, R A.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Wednesday says:—The skeletons of the Congress and the Exhibition Mandaps are very nearly ready. No doubt the great Delhi Tamasha will come in the way of the Exhibition here but we are glad to note that the Congress Exhibition Secretary has received nearly 400 applications for exhibits. A meeting of the reception committee will be shortly held to arrange the final details.

Mr. R. P. Lambart has returned from leave and resumed charge of his post from Mr. R. B. Mansukhram.

The religious head of the Vaishnavas Gosaji Lalbava breathed his last on the 14th inst. Over 3000 people attended his funeral. All the shops and most business places were closed.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of Khan Saheb Manockjee Hormu-jee, a special juror, applied for his exemption from service during the present Sessions. Counsel said that the applicant was honorary assistant Engineer in the Presidency Engineer's Office, and was in charge of certain Government works, which required his constant presence in the office. His Lordship granted the application.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. D. D. Romer, applied for exemption from service on the jury on behalf of Mr. M. G. Naik on the ground that Mr. Naik was the assistant and manager of Messrs. McCausland and Co., Government contractors to the Bombay Provincial Camp at Delhi; and as Mr. McCausland was at Delhi, Mr. Naik was in entire charge of the Bombay branch and was expecting to receive a telegram to attend at Delhi. His Lordship granted the application, remarking that Mr. Naik shall have to attend the next Sessions.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Mr. C. B. Balleau, Secretary of the Byculla Club, applied for his client's exemption from service on the Special Jury during the present Sessions. His Lordship granted the application.

ADMINISTERING DHATURA POISON.

Budhawa Ramdas, a Hindu, pleaded guilty to charges of administering dhatura poison to Hari Ranu on the 20th September last for the purpose of facilitating the commission of theft, and theft, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be consecutive.

THEFT IN A STABLE.

Sarkhia Pitnac, a Maratha, was charged with theft of a dhotar, a bundee, and nine annas in cash, the property of one Hari Lakha, on the 3rd October last. It appeared that the accused, an old offender, entered the complainant's stable near the Byculla Club in broad daylight and stole the property from a box. The noise woke up the complainant, who arrested the accused with the property in his possession, and handed him over to the police. The jury unanimously convicted the accused, who admitted previous convictions, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, of which three months were to be in solitary confinment.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Khimjee Tejsay was charged with criminal assault on a Hindu girl, named Bhima. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. On the 28th October last, the girl was leading her blind mother along the Dadar Road, when the accused called them from his saheb's bungalow and offered them food which they declined to take.

After hearing the evidence the jury unanimously convicted the prisoner who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Sundriba', woman, was charged with committing bigamy, and Maroti Toongakar, and Rama Sakharam were charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Manker, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Jafferbhoy Ranimtools appeared for Sundriba and Maroti, the third accused being defended by Mr. M. M. Murzban.

The case for the prosecution was that the female accused, who was at the time a widow, was married two years ago to a man named Rama Rango. They lived together for over six months, during which period the husband presented his wife with various ornaments. Subsequent to that period the third accused, Sundriba's father, invited his daughter to a feast at his house. The woman wearing the ornaments presented by her husband went to her father's house, but as on her return she was found not to be wearing the ornaments her husband sent her away to get them. The woman's father afterwards promised to return the property, but as he failed to do so the matter was referred to the caste who decided in the husband's favour. This led to the husband making enquiries at the father's house with the result that he discovered that the woman had been remarried to the second accused in the presence and to the knowledge of her father. The complainant thereupon charged the three accused who had been committed by the magistrate on charges of bigamy and abetment of that offence.

The case for the prosecution was not concluded when the Sessions were adjourned to this morning.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSI.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, was engaged on Wednesday in hearing the arguments of Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law of Bombay, in the matter of an appeal filed by one Dossabhoy Jamshedjee Chanda against the order of capital punishment passed against him by Mr. H. F. Hallifax, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore, on Sunday, the 12th October last. The facts of the case are briefly as follows. The appellant was trading in Jubbulpore for nearly ten years as a Watchmaker and Jeweller under the name of M. R. Coands. On the 14th June last, a Madrasi named Jugganiakloo, also of Jubbulpore, left his house some time in the evening and has not since been heard of. A couple of days after his disappearance the matter was brought to the notice of the police who, in course of their investigation, arrested the appellant and placed him before Mr. C. S. Findlay, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on the charge of murdering Jugganiakloo, Mr. Findlay heard the case for some time. The Counsel for the defence reserved the cross-examinations of the Crown witnesses and eventually the appellant was committed to the Sessions. When the trial commenced before the latter tribunal it was heard for over three weeks by Mr. Hallifax, who, after listening to the evidence of witnesses and the addresses of counsel on either side, sentenced the appellant to be hanged. It is against this sentence that he has now appealed, Mr. Branson, with Mr. P. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-Law of Jubbulpore, appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Dillon, Barrister-at-Law, represents the Crown. The case which has created quite a sensation among the Parsi community generally led to the court being crowded by the Zoroastrians and other intelligent gentry of Nagpur.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Jetha Visram, Ratansi Virji, Jafram Hansraj and Gangji Jetha to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on charges of forging the will of one Gopal Visram against the first, the second and the third accused, and of using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences against all the accused.

H. M. S. HOOD'S GREAT FEAT.

STEAMS 2,000 MILES WITHOUT A RUDDER.

To the exploit of H. M. S. Hood, in steaming from Argostoli to Malta with a disabled rudder, her officers have now added another feat which puts the former one, meritorious though it was, quite in the shade. The Hood has just arrived at Devonport after steaming from Malta, a distance of 2,035 miles, without a rudder. On docking at Malta it was found that the rudder could not be satisfactorily repaired, and that it would be necessary to fit a new one which must be cast in England. The disabled rudder, weighing 15 tons, was accordingly hoisted on board, and on October 21st the Hood left Malta rudderless, arriving at Gibraltar on October 24th, having done 981 miles at an average speed of 12 1-2 knots an hour. Leaving the Rock on the following day in a strong and north easterly gale, she ran into a fog on the last days of her voyage, but ultimately reached Plymouth, having made the 2,035 miles in a little over six days, or at an average speed of nearly 12 knots an hour. This would be a good performance for any battleship under normal circumstances, but for a vessel without a rudder in a heavy sea, continually being twisted round out of her course, it is a feat of seamanship reflecting the greatest credit on her officers. It should be added that the Hood was conveyed by cruisers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

VISIT TO AHMEDABAD.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—H. E. the Governor is expected to arrive here on the 21st. His stay will be for three days. His Excellency is to open the new ward in the Ranchodbhai Hospital. The Lodge Salem and the local municipality have decided to present him with addresses. The members of the Ladies' Institute have decided to entertain H. E. Lady Northcote with a Garba party.

THE GOVERNOR AT BROACH.

His Excellency the Governor and staff arrived at Broach early on Wednesday and were met on arrival by the Collector, Mr. Logan, the Joint Judge, and other district officials.

Lord Northcote drove with the Judge round the new crops, which were in splendid condition, and inspected the sandbank in the Narbada, for the dredging of which a project is on foot. Breakfast was served at the Collector's bungalow, after which the Governor received Messrs. Chunilal Venilal, Adarji Manchar ji and other prominent citizens and discussed with them the condition of the Municipality and district. He then drove through the city to the Municipal Hall and received addresses from the Municipality and the District Board.

His Excellency replied thanking them for the loyal address, and commending the Victoria Memorial scheme. He congratulated them on the good season, and hinted at important changes in the system of the collection of revenue, and asked for the co-operation of the landed gentry in the collection of revenue in good years, as the well-to-do by this means really aided the poorer agriculturists by enabling Government to carry out works of improvement much needed for the development of the country. As regards the two requests of the District Board the Governor explained that orders had been given to secure expert opinion on the Narbada sandbank dredging, and Government would help as far as possible with reference to the large questions of railway rates, etc. Regarding the Jambusar railway, he said Government were anticipating an agreement between the Board and the promoters, and were willing to aid in every way. In conclusion, the Governor drew attention to the large remissions, amounting to nearly 29 lakhs of rupees, of the land revenue of Broach, and explained that such acts of generosity were only possible if, in prosperous times, all loyally paid their assessments, and he appealed to the well-to-do to co-operate.

After the Durbar the Governor drove to the railway station, and in the evening went on to the Narbada in a launch.

THE ESCAPE OF A EUROPEAN PRISONER.

A TALE OF ADVENTURE.

The self-confessed Hon'ble Hamilton Stewart alias Wilson, an under-trial European prisoner, who escaped from the Jubbulpore Jail on the King's birthday and was re-captured at Katni Railway station, has given the following account of his escape and subsequent adventures:—"It was about 5-20 A.M.," he says, "when I got the Native warder to let me out of my cell, and he being fool enough to do so, I took advantage of the opportunity and scaled the jail wall through the side of the Commissioner's tent-pole just got ready for the Delhi Durbar. At about 6-5 A. M. I called at the Bombay Cycle Agency to hire a bike, but no one was up, and thinking I could rouse some one inside, I pulled one of the doors, which opened easily, and I got in and got the first bike. I was off and wanted to go to Damoh, but the bike gave trouble, and on taking the front wheel off I found there were only five balls in the bearings. This prevented my travelling faster. I arrived later on at a small stream, and had to wade neck deep into water to get across. I biked as far as Niwar Railway station, where I was obliged to throw away the useless machine, as I could walk faster. I was still in my wet clothes and felt a bit cold and was dodging scores of Natives who were armed with big sticks, but kept a respectable distance away from me. I waited my opportunity for a train, and one just came in handily. I made myself over to the guard, telling him who I was, and asked him to wire to Katni to the authorities. I was two days without food, but thanks to the generosity of the guard I had a feed of bread and butter. I was taken over by the civil police and brought into Jubbulpore, as you now see me." On arrival of the train at Jubbalpore bridging in the prisoner, the Parsee manager of the Bombay Cycle Agency questioned the prisoner about his bike. The prisoner became quite indignant, and said that the bicycle was not worth five rupees, and had it been a good machine he would not have been so easily brought back.

A WONDERFUL NEW SUBMARINE.

A CREATURE OF PEACE WITH "HUMAN" ARMS.

If everything that is claimed for it can be substantiated, the "working submarine boat" constructed by Cavaliere Giuseppe Pino, an Italian gentleman, is even more marvellous than the other marvellous inventions over which a disbelieving world has recently made merry.

The objects of this vessel are by no means warlike. They are entirely peaceful. The boat is specially intended for the recovery of wrecks. By means of it, a writer in the "Contemporary Review" assures us, Signor Pino recently recovered in ten minutes a boat sunk in the Gulf of Genoa though it lay at a depth of forty-five fathoms! No diver being able to work at a depth of more than fifteen fathoms on account of the enormous pressure to be supported, Signor Giuseppe Pino's boat has been made to resist this formidable pressure, and, we are told, can work at practically any depth as freely as if on the surface.

To obtain the first result, this boat is constructed of a spheroidal form and entirely of steel but in such a way that it resists pressure as though made in one piece. To attain the second end, Signor Pino has invented a mechanical arm. This, we are asked to believe, is capable of all the movements of the living human arm. It can be bent, contracted, and extended in all directions, and can seize upon and cut anything that may be wished. To such arms, fitted to the boat by an ingenious contrivance, perform together on a large scale any operation possible to a pair of human arms. Thus dynamite can be laid at any desired spot, or a cable can be cut, laid, or repaired on the sea-bed, the operators working inside the boat, and, as has been before pointed out, at practically any depth.

It is claimed for this invention that by its means every kind of operation for the salvage or recovery of ships or objects can be done with great ease; that it has been tested to a depth of seventy-five fathoms and that the inventor, who has descended in it to the sea-bottom at least 140 times, has successfully worked at a depth of sixty-five fathoms; that two persons can work in it on the sea-bed for twelve hours continuously without needing to return to the surface for air; that every object lying in the sea is clearly and distinctly seen from it, at any depth, through windows of a special crystal; that the boat (which can be set in motion or stopped instantaneously) ascends or descends at will at a speed of 1 3-4 fathoms per second; that it will stop and remain perfectly immovable at any depth, in perfect equilibrium, and for any length of time; that it walks on the sea-bed, moving freely on an ingenious single wheel, propelled by an electric driven screw; and that, when submerged, there is telephonic communication between it and the suface, so that orders can be given or received by the operators.

The eyes of Museum authorities, archæologists, and all lovers of ancient art will no doubt be turned to the Eternal City. Professor Ciro Nispi Landi has asked and obtained from the Italian authorities permission to do what it is surprising when one comes to think about it, has not been done before. This is nothing less than a thorough search of the Tiber bed. The Professor (says the "Express") has satisfied himself that the mud over which this sluggish stream flows has embedded in it objects which, both for their artistic and their mere intrinsic value, will be almost priceless. Historical research has shown that for ages the Romans cast their most priceless possessions on the bosom of Father Tiber as offerings to the god which they believed to live beneath his waters. The Professor expects to find an extraordinary variety of curios in the way of armour worn by the many soldiers who must at one time or another have lost their lives in battles that raged along the banks and on the bridges of the Tiber; and many more valuable articles which were cast into the stream by the early Christian fanatics, who regarded it as a good work to destroy the symbols of heathen idolatry.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

President Roosevelt has written three columns for the "Morning Post," in which he has set out the duties, cares, and worries that fill the life of the head of the United States. Uneasy lies the head that wears—even the top hat of a President. He writes:—"One rather sad feature of the life of a President is the difficulty of making friends, because almost inevitably after a while the friend thinks there is some office he would like, applies for it, and, when the President is obliged to refuse, feels that he has been injured. Perhaps the two most striking things in the Presidency are the immense power of the President in the first place; and in the second place the fact that as soon as he has ceased being President he goes right back into the body of the people and becomes just like any other American citizen. While he is in office he is one of the half-dozen persons throughout the whole world who have most power to affect the destinies of the world.

He can set fleets and armies in motion; he can do more than any save one or two absolute Sovereigns to affect the domestic welfare and happiness of scores of millions of people. Then when he goes out of office he takes up his regular round of duties like any other citizen; or if he is of advanced age, retires from active life to rest like any other man who has worked hard to earn his rest. Altogether there are few harder tasks than that of filling well and ably the office of President of the United States. The labour is immense, the ceaseless worry and harassing anxiety are beyond description. But if the man at the close of his term is able to feel that he has done his duty well, that he has solved after the best fashion of which they were capable the great problems with which he was confronted, and has kept clean and in good running order the governmental machinery of the mighty Republic, he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has performed one of the great world tasks, and that the mere performance is in itself the greatest of all possible rewards.

The following is an extract from

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

"A WINTER'S TALE" of frocks and frills (writes "A Society Butterfly") would be incomplete without a chapter on dinner-gowns. The season of country-house entertainments is at hand, and, in London, play-parties, bridge-parties, and smart restaurant dinners demand their due of new and costly evening costumes.

There are marked changes in the style and make of the up-to-date dinner-gown. First and foremost comes a striking alteration in the shape of the 'decolletage.' Square and V-shaped necks are played out, and the new frocks appear cut in the early Victorian, all-round style, hitherto sacred to Royalty and old-fashioned photographs. But the modern frock differs from the time-honoured one in that it is never unduly 'decollete;' it only reveals with a coquettish discretion. Then the long sleeve has once more been restored to us, and nothing equals it as a chic addition to a winter dinner-gown. These long sleeves are not, as heretofore, made of solid silk or satin, but rather of lace, tulle, or chiffon.

If in lace they are often adorned with dainty ribbon-work of many colours, and when of tulle or chiffon they are puffed and ruched from shoulder to wrist, and covered with tiny tucks innumerable. The all-round bodice has brought us a welcome revival of the pretty old-world 'berthe'—a deep, flat frill—that lends itself amiably to the needs of narrow or too sloping shoulders. Skirts seem constant to the styles of yesteryear—they continue to cling near the waist, and are still full and flowing towards the feet.

Black, black and white, pure white, grey, and heliotrope, are the chosen colours for evening gowns. It is strange how, in this year of gladness—that has seen peace and a Coronation—mourning and semi-mourning colours still prevail. Is it retrospect? Is it forecast? Who can tell? Sometimes, I think it is merely for our sins! Be this as it may; the fact remains, that bright shades of green pink, yellow, even red—our favourite winter colour—are now but seldom seen in the smartest models, at the most exclusive shops. Second thoughts are said to be best; and it has suddenly occured to me while writing that it is, perhaps, owing to the rapid rise in prices that neutral colours—soft and adaptable—are preferred to the brilliant tints of long ago. A black and white gown that I saw and coveted was £48, and a still more beautiful all black frock, with jet and chenille, had a price that approached the sixties. But one gets good service out of such black dinner dresses.

A gown that deserves to go down to history, was in dull heliotrope silk, veiled with net of the same colour and adorned by the before-mentioned ribbon embroidery in tiny white bebe ribbons, brightened by a gleam of steel sequins. The bodice was cut in the new shape with a "berthe" of the heliotrope silk, this frock had rather short elbow sleeves. Another beautiful gown in the same range of colour was a harmony in violet and mauve: it was formed of clouds of chiffon with a gracefully draped fichu of Alencon lace coming across the shoulders and down the front of the bodice, which had a knot of pale and dark violet blossoms. The black and white dress of my desires was built,—if one can say "built" of such an airy, fairy arrangement—of white silk covered by white chiffon in its turn surmounted by the finest black net, hand-embroidered with jet and with an all-over pattern of white ribbon-work. The whole fabric of this gown represented a genuine triumph of design, and also of elaborate needle-crafts. The sleeves were quite long, and fastened at the wrists with close fitting cuffs Round the waist was a narrow band of folded black satin, with, in front, an artistic buckle of old paste.

A few weeks past brought the aftermath of the Coronation—a procession, a thanksgiving service, and—the seventh bank holiday of the year. The smart racing fixtures were Gatwick and Sandown. October has justified its reputation as a damp and rainy month.

Sydney Duchess of Manchester has returned to her country residence, Maybury, near Woking. She was a beautiful Irish girl—Miss Sydney Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, Antrim—and in the far-off fifties she married the then Duke of Manchester, a man of fifty and a widower with four children. This union of May and November only continued for five years, and in 1858 the young widow made a somewhat romantic love marriage with Sir Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, who at that time held the post of Permanent Secretary to the Post Office. Sir Stevenson was one of the handsomest men about town, and known to his friends as "Beauty Blackwood." But unlike the typical clubman, he was deeply religious, a disciple of Lord Radstock, and imbued moreover with an ardent missionary spirit.

His opinions were shared by his beautiful wife, and prayer meetings were held at their house for the benefit of smart young society men, to which invitations were issued on the ordinary big "At Home" cards. Many an unsuspecting youth arrived to dance, and—possibly—remained to pray. Sir Stevenson Blackwood died in 1893, and Sydney Duchess of Manchester is a widow for the second time. In recent years, when there were several Duchesses of Manchester at the same moment, this lady was distinguished by the nickname of Duchess Dobbs. She had two children by her first marriage, and her only daughter is Lady Kintore. The Duchess's pretty first name "Sydney," is one of the few names that are distinctively Irish; among which may be included Mab, Una, Graine, Kitty, and Bridget.

Lord and Lady Kintor are now at Keith Hall, their place in Aberdeenshire. She was Lady Sydney Montagu, and married in 1873. She is a tall, fair, good-looking woman, with a pleasant manner, and a mind cultured by many experiences, social, political, and Colonial. Her literary talents are of no mean order, and she has a pretty gift for writing verses. Lady Kintor possesses a kind heart and the golden gift of sympathy: she has many friends, and does not a few kind actions. During the time of the South African War she threw open her house to receive returned warriors who were suffering, or homeless, or both, and did all in her Power to restore them to health and happines. She seems to prefer Scotland, but during the London season acts the part of a tireless chaperon to her pair of pretty, pleasure-loving daughters. The grief of her life was the death, after less than a week's illness, of her much-loved elder son, Lord Inverarie, at the early age of twenty. The present heir is the second son, who upon his brother's death took the other title of Lord Falconer.

Lord Kintore is a tall, big, well-grown man, of the blonde Scotch type. He has been a lord-in-waiting, captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and once held the post of Governor of South Australia. He shares with Lord Carnegie and Lord Balfour of Burleigh the credit of being one of the finest shots in Scotland, and, like his brother peers, Lord Dundonald and Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, he is extremely clever at inventions and mechanical contrivances. Lord Kintore represents the ancient family of Keith; one ancestor had such vast possessions that he could, it is said, travel from Berwick-on-Tweed to John-o-Groats, and sleep every night on his own land. The first lord saved the regalia of Scotland from falling into the hands of Cromwell.

Lady Cardigan has arrived at Deene Park, Northamptonshire, for the winter season. She was once the beautiful Miss Adeline de Horsey, and, like Sydney Duchess of Manchester, has been twice married and twice widowed. Her first husband was the Lord Cardigan of Balaclava celebrity, and her second a foreign noble, the Count de Lancastre. Lady Cardigan is a clever woman, with a strong and unique personality. Although well advanced in years, she still shows traces of her once superb beauty, and retains much of her youthful charm and vivacity. She is fond of the arts and of music, and can sing sentimental songs with a rich voice and a touching expression. Acting, dancing, and dressing up are among her favourite amusements. She sometimes attires herself a la Carmen and dances a Spanish dance to the tune of her castanets; or she will don a Turkish costume, in which she walks in the garden, and interviews her servants. Lady Cardigan is a good hostess and a lively one, and much fun and frolic prevail at her autumn and winter house-parties. She is a first-rate fencer, and keen on both walking and driving. In the country her turn-out is of the stately, old-fashioned sort; she drives with four horses and postilions, and her servants wear powder and splended liveries.

Miss Thornewill has arrived at Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent, with Lord and Lady Burton. She is Lady Burton's sister, and always resides with her, both in town and country. But Miss Thornewill has made a special place for herself in the best society of the day. This is, no doubt, in a measure, on account of her attractive qualities, but is chiefly by reason of her marvellous skill at the game of the moment—bridge. By common consent, Miss Thornewill is reckoned a queen among bridge-players and has often been selected as one of the four at the Royal card-table after dinner. As a consequence, this lady's name has become familiar in newspaper lists of guests at the smartest country house-parties.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 20).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H Harrison Asst Political Agent second grade and Adjt Kolhapur Infy and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent Kolhapur has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for six months in extension of the furlough for twelve months notified in this Dept Notification No 378 dated the 15th Jan 1902.

Capt E O'Brien availed himself from the 25th Oct 1902 and not from the 20th idem of the combined leave granted to him in this Dept Notification No 7494 dated the 14th Oct 1902

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. H P E Parker 29th Baluch Infy to be Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi in addition to his own duties. Capt Parker is also appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Karachi Dist. and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Karachi.

Capt Parker is further invested within the Military limits of the Cantonment of Karachi with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs 200.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Arthur C Payne to act temporarily as Coroner of Bombay during the absence of Mr P Byrne on leave or pending further orders.

Mr H Page I C S has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr T D Fry I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year in continuation of the privilege leave or one month and six days sanctioned in Govt Notification No 5503 dated the 3rd Sept 1902.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M B Tyabji I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmednagar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Varley I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to post Mr J D Maitland Kirwan to the Nasik Dist and to place him under the orders of the Conservator of Forests Central Circle.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Johnson Senior Pilot is appointed to officiate as Port Officer Karachi in addition to his own duties during the absence of Commander Aves R I M on privilege leave with effect from the 29th Oct 1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev H Mould Chaplain of St Pauls Poona to be Chaplain of St Marys Poona in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Reverend C E C de Castelgon.

The services of the Rev H A C Herbert Joint Chaplain of Karachi re repl ced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from 1-th Nov 1902.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Miss A M Forbes to be Inspectress of Girls Schools in Sind; and Miss M Ashworth to be Inspectress of Girls Schools in the Northern Division and the City of Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E R Powell Fourth Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers acted as Third Insp in addition to his own duties from the 28th June to the 13th Oct 1902 both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G A Anderson to be a Trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 vice Major C H L Meyer M D, I M S resigned.

Mr R E Enthoven I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major M A T Collie M B (Aberdeen) C M I M S on return to duty to be sub pro tem Presidency Surgeon Third Dist and in medical charge of the Common Prison House of Correction and Byculla Schools; Lieut Col J P Barry M B I M S on relief to take up his appointment of Civil Surgeon Thana and Supt Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum Navpada; and Lieut Col K H Mistri I M S on relief to take up his appointment of Civil Surgeon Broach.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College Coopers Hill who have been appointed to this Presidency are posted as follows:—Mr A F Thorpe to the Indus Right Bank Division; and Mr C S C Harrison to the Southern Division.

Mr F A Dashwood Ex Eng 1st grade retired from service with effect from 24th March 1902.

Mr Bangalore Krishnarao B A I C E Asst Engr 1st grade is transferred from the Northern Division to work on Surveys under the Suptd Engr on Special Duty.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Consent Decree.

1225—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai and others vs Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistry—Smetham B and M.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1230—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtay vs Zuhiroodin alias Baloo Mirza Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.

1223—Chitnis M and M—Shantaram Narayen Daboolkar vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co, for postponment.

1224—Framji and D—Ali Mahomed Nensi vs Karim Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M.

1232—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co—Part heard.

535-01—Bicknell M and M—Pirama alias Fatmabai vs Sulleman Abdool Rehman—Payne G S and M. Shamrao and M—Part heard.

128-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Kooshaldas Dayabhai and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee C and V—Part heard.

80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar—Daphtary and F.

550-02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Visram and others vs Anandrao Ramrao and another—Smetham B and N Commercial cause.

589 02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Lalljee and others vs Anundrao Ramrao and others—Smetham B and M.

38 02—Wadia and G—Heerjee Nensey vs Chaturbhuj Naranji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. Commercial cause.

470-02—Bicknell M and M—Muncherji N Guzlar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hasham vs Sulleman Gulam Hoossein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

283-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

398 01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co. Matubhai J and M and Mantri and B.

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Nanu and H.

132-02—Bicknell M and M—Sadashiv Antoba vs Lallubhoy Javer—Mansukhlal D and J.

271-02—Bhaishanker and K—Javanadas Kanjee and others vs Pragjee Soorjee and others—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Making the Decree Absolute.

7 02—Nanu and H—Munchershaw Cursetjee Commissariatwalla vs Ardeshir Cursetjee Powwalla and others—K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

21-02—Edgelow G and W—Purshotam Morarji vs Vussonj Jairaj—Payne G S and M.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhamabai—C. D and J.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lallcobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhuuje—Payne G S and M.

409-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavaya.

60-03—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Visamul Assoomal—Craigie L and O.

547-01—Dikshit and D—Hari Ramchandro Bhatwadekar and another vs Narayen Ramchandra—Bhaishanker and K.

837-01—Shamrao and M—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee Cooper—J Sorabjee and J.

813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills, Limited—Malvi H and M.

705.00—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchand vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee.

273.02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtoola Vullee Mahomed vs Laxmon Balajee Awte—K B Mehta.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba. Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	5	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	4	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	25	18	123
Total plague deaths to date	121,116	100,644	
Same date last year	39	26	13

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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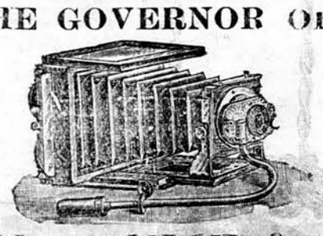

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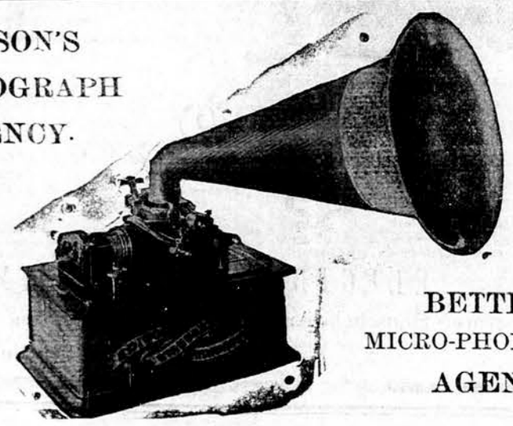

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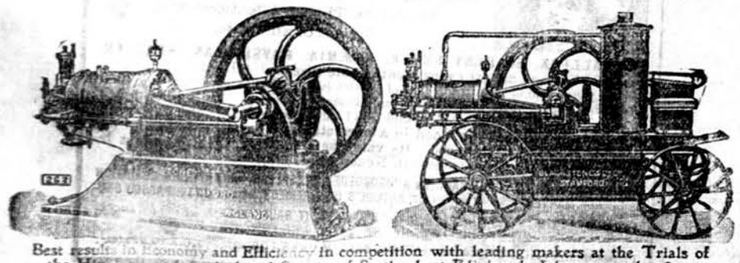

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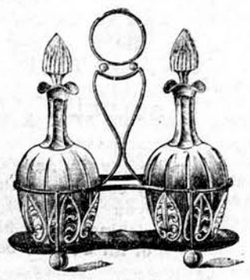
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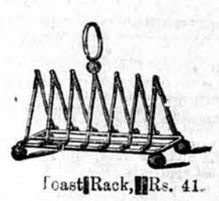
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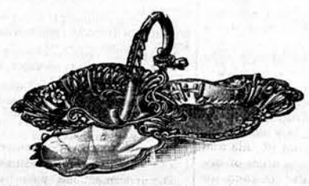
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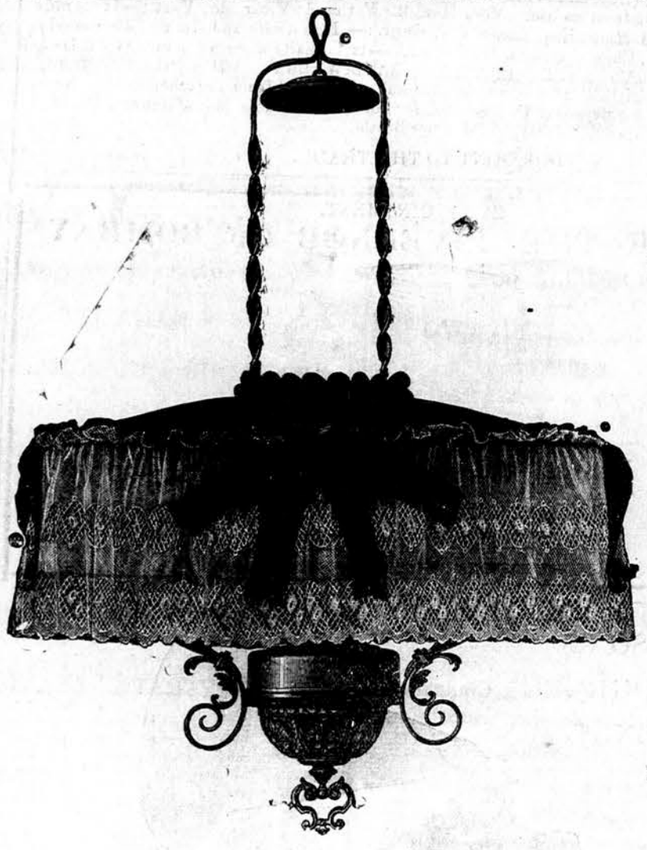

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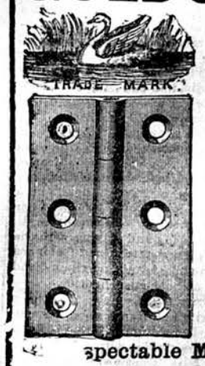

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